The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,457—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1888.

NOVEMBER 1888.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern & Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed and published at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.

As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
12·8	7·0	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	[illegible]	[illegible]
22·0	12·0	Dinner—St. Julien, La Rose and Palmer	[illegible]	[illegible]
25·0	13·8		[illegible]	[illegible]
28·0	15·0		[illegible]	[illegible]
34·0	18·0	After Dinner—Chateau Rauzan, Lafitt	[illegible]	[illegible]
38·0	20·0		[illegible]	[illegible]

C. P. & Co.'s BORDEAUX HOUSE selection ranks as the finest in India.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of Passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Friday,
* ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	9th Nov.
B.L. ARCADIA	6500	1500	W. B. Andrews...	16th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H Weighell	23rd "
† HYDASPES	2984	500	W. P. Thompson.	30th "
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	7th Dec.
B.L. KAISER-I-HIND	4029	700	R. F. Briscoe	14th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	21st "
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	28th "
				1889.
ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	4th Jan.
B.L. CLYDE	4186	800	W. D. Mudie	11th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	18th "
B.L. PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule	25th "

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

* This ship proceeds to Brindisi and Venice, and will not take Passengers or cargo for London.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	or or about.
CLYDE	4136	800	W. D. Mudie	8th Nov.
PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule	22nd "
SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	6th Dec.

For further particulars, apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 8th October, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Nov.	1st Jan. 1889
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st December 1888.	

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
STURA...	on the 17th Nov. 1888.
BORMIDA	" 8th Dec. "

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay 22nd Oct., 1888.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE Favourite Passenger Steamer CITY of CANTERBURY, 3,212 tons, Captain A. B. GRAY, will sail for LIVERPOOL on or about the 14th November. This Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, Two Berth Cabins, Baths, Punkahs and every Comfort for First-Class Passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 17th October, 1888.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. to sail on
AMPHITRITE.	L. Lemessich	4,600	650	9th Nov
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	650	20th Nov.
ELEKTRA	P. Mersa	4,200	600	9th Dec.

Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1888.
BERENICE	F. Egger	3,500	550	17th Nov.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 2nd October, 1888.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail about.
WERNETH HALL	W. Boulton	4,100	500	15th Nov.

This fast Steamer has been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade, and carries both Surgeon and Stewardess. Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 25th October, 1888.

THE CITY LINE s.s. "CITY of CANTERBURY," has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock. CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay.

Matches, oil, acids, and other inflammable articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which they will be exposed at Consignees' risk and subject to removal to the combustible shed at their expense.

Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwt., they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the Consignees.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the landing shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of Goods removed to the unclaimed warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain K. MACAULAY will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 3rd November, 1888.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5; interleaved, Rs. 6.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 872 tons, on THURSDAY, 8th November, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie *en route*, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,554 tons (at 11 a.m., on 12th November, after arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "GOA," 1,902 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 8th November, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 29th November, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 21st November, at noon.

FOR MARMAGOA DIRECT.

THE S. S. "COCONADA," 862 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 7th November.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 5th November, 1888. Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ARMENIA	R. Garrick	3395	480	30th Nov.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3317	480	15th Dec.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every comfort for First-Class Passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 31st October, 1888. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports

Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c.

Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta : 11, Old Court-House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CURRY COMBS.

TREACHER and Co., Limited, are in a position to supply large quantities of these articles,

PRESSED CURRY COMBS, 6 Bar, Stout, no handle. can be used either hand. Each As. 8 ; per doz. Rs. 5-8.

Do Do Superior quality. Each As. 12 ; per doz., Rs. 8-8.

HUMANE CURRY COMB, will not scratch or tear, or in the slighest degree punish the most tender-skinned animal. Each Re. 1-4 ; per doz., Rs. 13-8.

Full detailed Saddlery and Veterinary lists free on application.

TREACHER and Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GOLF KIT.

ARTICLES of the best manufacture only are kept.

Balls No, 26, 27, 27½ and 28, per dozen, Rs. 10-8.

Cleeks. Irons, Lofting or Pitching. Niblicks, Iron and Brass.		each Rs. 5-8.
Play Club or Driver. Putters, Spoons, " "	Long. Short. Middle. Brassey.	each Rs. 4-8.

TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
IMPORTERS OF GENERAL GYMKHANA KIT,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CLARETS.

TREACHER and Co. Limited, would respectfully ask Mess Presidents, Clubs, &c., who are accustomed to obtain their Wines, etc., from Europe direct, to compare the actual gross cost with the Company's price list ; Treacher and Co.'s special advantages in buying largely and dealing direct with the producer lead them to believe that they can supply Wines, etc., at considerably less cost than they can be imported by private consumers even under the most favourable conditions.

CASH. Per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as.	Pints. Rs. as.		CASH. Per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as.	Pints. Rs. as.
11 4	6 4	ST. JULIEN MEDOC Light with good flavour	11 4	6 4
11	6 4	BORDEAUX A favourite Wine from the district of Bordeaux.	11 4	6 4
11 0	7 12	PETIT MEDOC Possesses good body with pleasing flavour.	11 0	7 1
17 8	10 8	SUPERIOR MEDOC Full-bodied, of high character and flavour.	17 8	10 8
3 0	12 8	CHATEAU LAGRANGE Soft, delicate, full, and fine flavour.	23 0	12 8
28 0	15 8	CHATEAU LAROSE Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet.	28 0	15 8
35 0	18 8	CHATEAU MARGAUX Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet.	35 0	18 8

TREACHER AND Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEILGHERRY TEAS.

KODANAAD ESTATES.

MR. NEUBERG begs to announce that he has been appointed Sole Agent in Bombay for the above TEAS, and is instructed to offer them at the following prices, which will be found to be considerably under former quotations for the same brands :—

TRADE MARK.

K. T. E. (in a triangle).

Awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas and first-class certificates. Over 20,000 1lb. packets sold in Madras, in 6 months.

Orange Pekoe	Re.	1	8	0	per lb.
Pekoe	"	1	4	0	"
Pekoe Souchong	"	1	0	0	"
Souchong	"	0	14	0	"
Mixture (Congou).	"	0	9	6	"

J. NEUBERG—BOMBAY.

THE VELOCIPEDE, its history, and how to use it; by A. DAMES, Agent to the French Velocipede Co. Price, Re. 1; postage free.

UNRIVALLED ÆRATED WATERS.

The Importance of ÆRATED WATER, being prepared with

PURE WATER AND UNADULTERATED MATERIALS,

IS frequently overlooked by the Public, and disagreeable and injurious results have often followed the use of Beverages prepared by *petty makers*, selling at low rates by the aid of *second hand* corks and inferior materials, and who, from their ignorance, pay no attention to the necessary working details and the *cleanliness* of their factories and appliances. We extract the following significant paragraph from the Work of Deputy Surgeon-General Moore entitled—

"FAMILY MEDICINE IN INDIA."

Many persons are under the impression that by drinking Ærated Water they will escape the ill so often the consequence of an *impure* water-supply. This unfortunately is far from being the case (for Soda Water Manufacturers in India are sometimes not very particular what kind of Water they use.)

From the above it will be seen how extremely important it is that Manufacturers should possess *chemical* and *technical knowledge* in order to ensure perfect purity of the Water and Chemicals employed, and that all *Organic Substances* entering into the composition of *Potable Waters*, such as Sugar and Fruit, be of the best quality and in good condition ; indeed, it may correctly be said that it is impossible for any but Chemists to produce Ærated Waters answering all *Hygienic Conditions*.

PRICES OF WATERS.

		Rs.	a.			Rs.	a.
CITRATE OF POTASH WATER	per doz.	1	8	OZO	per doz.	2	0
SODA WATER	"	0	12	RASBERRYADE	"	1	0
TONIC WATER (original)	"	1	0	ÆRATE WATER	"	0	12
SELTZER WATER	"	1	0	POTASH WATER	"	0	12
LEMONADE AND GINGERADE	"	1	0	LITHIA WATER	"	1	0
GINGER ALE	"	1	8	VICHY WATER (artificial)	"	1	4

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PIANOS

GRAND SQUARE

SYMPATHETIC PIANOS,

BY R. LIPP & SOHN, STUTTGART.

FURTHER SHIPMENT JUST LANDED EX. S. S. " MANILLA."

RS. 650 CASH.

Packing in tin lined case, Rs. 25 extra ;

OR ON EASY PURCHASE SYSTEM.

Particulars on application to

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHIRTINGSFOR PRESENT SEASON.

WE have pleasure in announcing the arrival of our latest Novelties in Shirtings, and we have now on inspection the most extensive Selection in Bombay. We guarantee a perfect fitting, durable Shirt, and superiority in workmanship.

All Long Cloth, for wear under uniform,	½ dozen	Rs.	21
All Long Cloth, for wear with Linen Cuffs	"	"	24
Fine Long Cloth, Pure Linen Fronts and Cuffs	"	"	30
Fine Long Cloth, Pure Linen Collars attached	"	"	33
Fine Long Cloth, Extra Fine Linen Cuffs, Fronts and Bands	"	"	33
Fine Long Cloth, Extra Fine Linen Cuffs, Collars attached	"	"	36
French Cambric Shirts, Newest Designs, Fast Colours, Collars on	"	"	33
Best Oxford Shirts, Specialities (300 Patterns), Collars on	"	"	36
Satin Oxford Shirts, Bold Stripes and Checks, Collars on	"	"	39
Spun Silk Shirts (most comfortable), Collars on	"	"	72
Stockingette (cool, close fitting and elastic), Collars on	"	"	54
Silk and Wool, White and Coloured, delightfully cool material, well shrunk	"	"	54
Summer Flannel (Shrunk), white and neat Patterns	"	"	54
Tropical Flannel, unshrinkable, very cool and durable	"	"	42

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,

SHIRT-MAKERS AND HOSIERS,

BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD

FOR THE SEASON 1888-89.

WE the undersigned are now showing a LARGE and SELECT STOCK of NEW and FASHIONABLE GOODS for the present Season.

West of England Cloths, Worsted and Diagonal Coatings, Angolas, Tweeds, Whipcords, Bedford Cords, Cashmeres, and other Woollen Goods, all of the latest Style and Fashionable Designs, and invite our Customers to inspect the same.

OUR SPECIALITY.

For the commencement of the Season is our Fashionable Lounge Suit in various Fabrics

SHIRTINGS.

Long-Cloths, Cambrics, Oxford, All Wool Flannels, Ceylon Flannels, &c.

We guarantee a fashionable cut and fit, and best of Workmanship. Uniforms made to Order to latest Regulations.

Hats, Helmets, Hosiery, Collars, Ties, Scarfs, Braces, Steel Trunks, Portmanteaus, Regulation, Airtight, Cases, and many other Articles too numerous to mention.

Samples of Material and directions for Self-measurement sent post free.

JOONAS TYEB AND CO.
CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORS, ARMY VOLUNTEERS, AND POLICE CONTRACTORS.
11, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

N. LAZARUS'

INTERCHANGEABLE

SPECTACLES

AND

EYE-GLASSES

Are the finest in the world, and a HUNDRED TIMES BETTER THAN PEBBLES.

This is the opinion of Thousands who have tried both.

The Frames are made of Gold, Silver and Steel, in graduated sizes, and with bridges of different heights, so that a Perfect Fitting Frame, with the Lenses in their Proper position, can be guaranteed in any case. The Lenses are INTERCHANGEABLE with the Frames, so that EACH EYE can be suited without difficulty.

Agents wanted Everywhere.

Terms on application to

N. LAZARUS,
OCULIST OPTICIAN,
By appointment to H. E. Lord Dufferin,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India,
CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY ;
OR OF HIS REPRESENTATIONS ON TOUR.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In pamphlet form)
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.
Annas 8. Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15 ; double, Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION
AND PRESENT POSITION
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON.
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE. BOMBAY

Copies can be had at the
BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

SUGGESTIONS regarding the new CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE ; W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, Re. 1 postage, 1 anna

CHRONOMETERS.

THE repairing and cleaning of Ships' Chronometers can only be satisfactorily executed by Watchmakers, who have, in addition to their usual four years' Apprenticeship to practical Watchmaking and Repairing, served another year, at least, Theoretically as well as Practically, in the construction of these highly Finished and Perfect Instruments.

Considering the Large and Important Interest which may be seriously jeopardized by a slight Eccentricity in the Rate of the Chronometers on which the Navigator relies, Shipowners and Captains should recognize the Necessity of having their Instruments put into Perfect Working Order by the most Competent Watchmakers, prior to going to Sea.

The Assistants of the Watchmaking Department brought out by us having all had the aforesaid Training, we are in a position to guarantee all Chronometers entrusted to us to keep an Uniform Rate OF A FRACTION OF A SECOND IN 24 HOURS.

New and Second-hand Chronometers by the Best Makers in Perfect Condition are always kept on Hand, either for Sale or Hire.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY,
Opposite the Clock Tower.

AND

POONA,
Opposite the Napier Hotel.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY,
WINE SHIPPERS.
TRADE AND RETAIL PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.'S CLEARANCE SALE OF

CLOCKS	PLATED WARE
TIME-PIECES	SILVER CARD CASES
GOLD NECKLETS	do. CIGARETTE CASES
do. BRACELETS	do. WATCH BOXES
do. LOCKETS	do. STUDS
do. NECKCHAINS,	do. BANGLES,
&c., &c.	&c., &c.

And also a large Assortment of Miscellaneous Articles too numerous to mention.

ENORMOUS REDUCTION.

REAL BARGAIN.

TO BE LET.

THE DESIRABLE PREMISES now occupied by Messrs. Favre Leuba & Co., which will be VACANT on or about the 1st of January, 1889.

For terms apply to the undersigned.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.

NOTICE.

SOUTHWELL & AUSTIN, LD.,
HAVE REMOVED
TO THEIR
NEW PREMISES
IN
HORNBY ROW,

AND are now showing the LARGEST SPECIALLY selected and most RECHERCHE STOCK of LADIES' DRESS MATERIALS and MILLINERY, EVER SHOWN IN INDIA.

An early visit of Inspection is SOLICITED from their numerous CLIENTELE.

SOUTHWELL & AUSTIN, LD.
DRESS-MAKERS, MILLINERS, LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S OUTFITTERS,
ALBERT BUILDINGS, HORNBY ROW.

JAPANESE ARTISTIC CURIOSITIES

FRESH ARRIVAL!!!

COMPRISING BEAD and REED CHICKS made specially to order, of almost all SIZES, SCREENS, Paper, Silk and Satin, a fresh Stock and an Unrivalled and Extensive Collection of JAPANESE PORCELAIN, BRONZE, COPPER, LACQUERED WARE suitable for presentation.

All Articles are marked in plain figures at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES to effect speedy sales and make room for fresh goods.

EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,
CHINA BAZAAR, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE,
RE-APPEARANCE OF THE
CROFTON AND FERRELL'S
DRAMATIC COMPANY.
After an absence of two years,
TO-NIGHT, NOV. 6TH. 1888.
In the Favourite and Successful Comedy
DAVID GARRICK.
MR. GEO. CROFTON,
AS
DAVID GARRICK.
MR. J. B. FERRELL,
AS
SIMON INGOT.
AND
MISS EMILY BLAIN,
AS
ADA INGOT,
Supported by a Powerful Cast.
Plan at SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

THE MACIVOR LINE S. S. "CHINA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL *via* Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at steamer's option at their risk and expense.

The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds. After removal from the landing sheds, the Steamer will not be RESPONSIBLE for any damage whatever. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 3rd November, 1888.

WRIST STRAP WATCHES.
INDISPENSABLE TO OFFICERS AND HORSEMEN.

NEAT SILVER, Keyless Lever, Crystal-face WATCH with seconds-hand fitted into a solid leather strap to buckle on wrist.

Rs. 35 net.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, AND POONA,
Opposite Clock Tower. Opposite Napier Hotel.

A LONDON FIRM, whose AGENT in BOMBAY is about TO RETIRE, desires to make arrangements with a Firm of gentlemen of established position for the conduct of Indent, Produce, and other business. Address, with particulars of experience, connection, and financial position to "NEMO," care of Street and Co., 30 Cornhill, London, England.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons indebted to, or having any claim on the Estate of the late Conductor EDWARD DOE, Commissariat Department, should communicate the same, giving full particulars to the undersigned, within one month, from this date, after which no claim will be considered.

T. TEED, Major.
Assist. Comsy.Genl., President Comtte. of Adjustment.
Kurrachi, 31st October, 1888.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Meeting at Sir D. M. Petit's for relief of famine immigrants, 4 p.m.

Novelty Theatre: Crofton and Ferrell's Dramatic Company, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Lalpoora (s), from Calcutta; Coconada (s), Marmagoa; Castor (barque), Penarth; Clyde (s), London; and Pachumba (s), Karachi.

VESSEL SAILED.—The Arabia (s), sailed yesterday for Karachi and Persian Gulf.

BURGLARY AT WORLEE.—The shop of a Marwarree shroff, named Motee Heedoo, at Worlee Pakady, was broken into during his absence, on Saturday last, and property, consisting of gold and silver ornaments, and cash to the value of Rs. 145, stolen.

NOVELTY THEATRE.—We are desired to draw the attention of our readers to the fact that this evening Messrs. Crofton and Ferrell's theatrical company open an engagement at the Novelty Theatre. "Davie Garrick" is announced as the first night's performance. If this piece be played satisfactorily it follows that the whole *repertoire* will be good.

FATAL FALL DOWN NOWROJEE HILL.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, in Baboola Tank Road, touching the death of a Hindoo labourer, named Gopal, aged 40 years, who on Sunday night had accidentally fallen down the Nowrojee Hill from a height of about forty-five feet, and was killed on the spot. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.—A festival of parochial guilds will for the first time be observed in the Cathedral, on Wednesday the 7th of November. There will be a celebration of the Holy Eucharist at 7-15 a.m., and at 6 p.m. procession festival, evensong, and sermon by the Reverend A. Goldwyer Lewis. The front seat in the nave will be reserved for associates of the guilds. All other seats will be free.

FAMINE-STRICKEN POOR.—A buttala arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Bhownuggur with two men, four women, and five children, famine-stricken persons, from the Guzerat district, and have taken up their abode at Coombarwarra and Ghogaree Mohla. Another buttala arrived in harbour from Bhownuggur, on Sunday, with seven men, two women, and one child. On landing they left for Mahaluxmee and Ghogaree Mohla.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the Gocuidass Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of Mooljee Jeevun, a grocer, aged 40 years. At about 6 p.m., on Sunday, deceased, after lighting some oil *buttees* with lucifer matches, threw them away, which fell into a tin containing kerosine-oil. It ignited and set his clothes on fire, and he was severely burnt. He died from its effects at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. A verdict of accidental death from burns was recorded.

FATAL FALL FROM A WINDOW.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Wittoo Buchoba, aged 9 years, who was the son of a Hindoo tailor, and lived with his parents at new Nagpada. At about 7-30 a.m., on Sunday, deceased, while looking out of a window on the second storey of his house, over-balanced and fell into the street, a height of about twenty-five feet. He was picked up in an unconscious state with his head severely bruised, and taken to hospital, where he died at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. Verdict accordingly.

PICKPOCKETS.—Yesterday two notorious characters, named Ganoo Luximon and Askim Fernandes, a Goanese, were brought up on remand and charged by the B. B. and C. I. Railway Police, before Mr. P. Ryan, the former with stealing two currency notes, one for Rs. 10 and the other for Rs. 5 from the pocket of Ghella Lulloo, a painter in the service of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, in their workshops at Parel, on the 16th ultimo, and the latter with aiding and abetting. They were both convicted, the former was sentenced to two years, and the latter to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Colonel the Hon'ble L. H. Bayley,
Commandant, B. V. R. Corps.
Bombay, November 6, 1888.

1. A meeting of "A" company will be held in the Volunteer Club rooms on Wednesday, the 7th inst., at 5-30 p.m. All members are requested to attend.

2. There will be company drill for "B" Company on Wednesday, the 7th inst., at the Oval at 6-30 a.m. Uniform, red, white or khaki.

3. The third Class Ranges will be reserved as far as necessary for "I" Company on Saturday morning, the 10th inst.

4. The following members, having joined, are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to Companies as follows:—No. 2720 Vol. E. R. Powell, to "C" Company; and No. 2721 Vol. G. A. Merp, to "F" Company.

By Order,
H. S. B. HODGKINSON,
Captain and Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS BY

Captain ARTHUR LESLIE, Officiating Commandant.
Bombay, November 6, 1888.

1. There will be gun drill in the Arsenal Compound on Monday and Wednesday mornings at 6-30 a.m.

2. There will also be square drill in the Town Hall Compound, on Tuesday and Thursday mornings at 6-30 a.m.

3. Classes for instruction in the 12·5" and 9" guns will be held at Head-quarters on Tuesday evening at 6-30 p.m., and on Thursday evening at 9 p.m.

4. An instructor will attend at Coorla on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings, at 6-30 a.m. for Class firing.

5. On Saturday, the 10th instant, the Battery will parade at 4 p.m. sharp outside the Scotch Church, and proceed to Cross Island for heavy gun drill. Helmets to be worn. Arms and accoutrements not required.

By Order,
ARTHUR LESLIE, Capt and Officiating Commandant,
Bo. Vol. Artillery.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Nov. 6.—Meerut Autumn Races.
Small Causes Court re-opens.
" 7.—Standing Committee of the Corporation.
" 8.—Meerut Autumn Races.
" 10.—Meerut Autumn Races.
" 12.—First term, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute.
" 14.—Standing Committee of the Corporation.
" 15.—High Court re-opens.
" 17.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
" 20.—Hyderabad Race.
Sonepore Races.
" 21.—Standing Committee of the Corporation.
" 22.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
15th Annual Choral Festival, St. Thomas' Cathedral, 6 p.m.
" 24.—Hyderabad Races.
" 28.—Standing Committee of the Corporation.
Dec. 13.—Dinner to Lord Dufferin, Byculla Club.
" 14.—Departure of Lord Dufferin per mail steamer, Bombay.
" 19.—Madras Races.
" 22.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting).
Madras Races.
" 24.—Madras Races.
" 26.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting).
Madras Races.
" 29.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting).

BY the reliefs of the current season the military garrison in Burma will be further reduced to the extent of one battalion each of Bengal, Bombay, and Madras Infantry, and two Native Cavalry Regiments—the only two now remaining. The terrible havoc that the climate plays with cavalry horses makes it a matter for unqualified satisfaction that the time has come when all the mounted work can be done by mounted infantry and police; but it need not be forgotten that in the first instance it was only the cavalry who could get at the large gangs of dacoits at all, and by intercepting them and frustrating the tactics of retreat first put the fear of the British flag into them. Without the cavalry we should probably still have been out of sight of the end of the rebellion.

THE SIKKIM EXPEDITION.

THE following memorandum has been circulated by the Press Commissioner as an authoritative statement of facts relating to Sikkim affairs:—

More than three years ago the question of our relations with Tibet and the advantages to be expected from establishing commercial intercourse with that country were pressed on the consideration of the Indian Government. As it would have been impolitic to proceed in the matter without first securing the assent of the Chinese, it was recommended as a preliminary measure that an officer from India should be sent to Pekin to explain the circumstance to her Majesty's Ambassador, and through him to the Chinese authorities.

The Government of India, while fully alive to the importance of the matter, saw that there were strong objections, and they doubted whether it should be taken up, at all events until the then existing complications in Central Asia were at an end; but the Home authorities, seeing that the Chinese Government were then well-disposed, and that the Legation in London were also favourable to the proposal, thought it very undesireable to lose so good an opportunity, and decided on deputing Mr. Colman Macaulay, who at the time was on leave in England, to arrange matters at Pekin with the Tsungli Yamen. The preliminary negotiations with the Chinese Government proved successful, and passports for a proposed British Mission to Lassa, as well as official instructions to the Tibetan authorities, were duly granted, on the understanding that the object of the Mission would be limited to the opening of commerical intercourse with India.

While the necessary preparations were in train, rumours reached the Government of India that the Tibetans, who from the beginning had not received with favour the idea of a mission visiting their country, were preparing to oppose its progress. In July 1886 a party of about 300 Tibetans crossed their frontier, and constructed a fort at Lingtu, a place upon the Darjiling-Tibet road within Sikkim territory. Apparently alarmed at the hostile feeling evoked, the Chinese Government now earnestly requested that the Mission should be countermanded. As the advantages to be gained from a further advance seemed doubtful, while China had shown a friendly spirit in other quarters, her Majesty's Government decided that the Mission should not proceed. It was then hoped that whatever might be the cause of the popular feeling in Tibet, the abandonment of the project, when known, would restore things to their former condition. This hope, however, was disappointed, for instead of withdrawing the garrison from Lingtu, the Tibetans continued to strengthen their position there, and to interfere with traders passing into Tibet. They were a menace and a source of irritation and unrest to the peaceful people of Sikkim, and even to those within our own border in the Darjiling district.

Sikkim is an Indian Feudatory State, under the protection of the British Government, and bound by a Treaty of 1861 not to allow any foreign power to send troops into its territory. It was therefore clearly impossible to acquiesce in the occupation of Lingtu, but in order to avoid a collision with the Tibetans, the Government of India at first contented itself with notifying to the Maharaja of Sikkim the abandonment of the Mission; pointing out to him his apparent violation of the Treaty; and requiring him to insist on the withdrawal of the Tibetan force beyond the Jelep Pass. But neither this communication nor the subsequent stopping of the Maharajah's allowance produced any effect.

There can be no doubt that the crest of the Jelap Pass has always been recognised as the point up to which Sikkim jurisdiction extends. European and other foreign travellers have been allowed by the Tibetans to go as far as this without interference. It is there that a placard was posted up indicating the right of the Tibetan authorities to stay further progress; and on the Sikkim side of the Pass the Tibetans have declined to intervene in any dispute on the ground that it was beyond their limits. Furthermore, the British Government has been at the trouble and expense of making a road up to the crest of the Pass, to establish communication between Tibet and Darjiling, and their action in so doing was never previously questioned.

However the Sikkim Maharaja, who is the son of a Tibetan mother and has long been under Tibetan influence, remained at Chumbi, in Tibet, in opposition to treaty stipulations, and disregarded all invitations to return.

It would have been easy to have turned the Tibetan Garrison out of Lingtu at the onset, but the Government of India desired to do nothing which could be construed as an attempt to force a passage into Tibet, and they acted in this matter with the greatest caution and forbearance. Steps were taken both at Pekin and on the frontier itself to induce the garrison to retire peacefully, and it was not until the end of last year, after the Tibetans had been in Sikkim for over eighteen months, and it had been clearly shown that the influence of the Chinese Government was insufficient to bring about their peaceful withdrawal, that the Government of India decided to take the matter into their own hands.

A letter of warning was then written to the officer in command of the Tibetan troops, saying that unless he evacuated his position before the 15th March he would be expelled by force. This letter was returned unopened, the messenger being informed that the Tibetan Government did not allow its servants to receive any communication from the British. The letter was then forwarded to the Tibetan frontier officers by another route, but it was not answered. In February 1888 another effort was made to avert hostilities by writing direct to the Dalai Lama. He was told that unless his troops retired within their own frontier before the 15th March, the British Government should be constrained to make good by force its treaty rights in Sikkim. But even then the Dalai Lama was assured that, if force had to be employed for this purpose, the British Government had no intention unless further provoked of sending troops into Tibet, or of pressing on the Tibetan Government any trade convention which they did not wish to accept. No answer was received, and as the Tibetans remained in occupation of the road, the Government were at last compelled to move against them. A small force was accordingly sent forward, and the enemy were ejected with little resistance. This, however, was not the end of the difficulty. Shortly afterwards the Goverment of India received from various sources information to the effect that the Tibetans were not disposed to acquiesce in their defeat, and that a large body of men was being assembled to invade Sikkim. These reports turned out to be well founded, and in May last the Tibetans began to show themselves in considerable strength in the passes near our position. On the 23rd, they attacked our troops at Gnatong, but were repulsed with loss, and retreated across the border. The Government of India took advantage of this opportunity to send another letter expressing their anxiety to avoid extreme measures, and their readiness to consider any overture the Tibetans might wish to make. This attempt also failed. No answer was sent, but the letter was returned to the Raja of Sikkim, who informed the Government that it was not the Tibetan custom to receive letters. In the meantime it became evident that a fresh attack was being concerted, and this time the gathering was much larger than before. Reports were received which showed that men were being summoned from the most distant parts of the country, even from the districts bordering on Kashmir. Such was the aspect of affairs that in the month of August it was thought desirable to send up to Sikkim a reinforcement of 500 Gurkhas. From that time throughout September our troops were prevented by rain and mist from making any movement against the enemy, who now amounted to more than 10,000 men, who were threatening our outposts; but towards the end of the month the weather improved and General Graham was able to use his troops with effect. He attacked on the 24th and completely routed the Tibetans, killing several hundreds, and driving the rest over the passes. On the 26th he advanced to the Tibetan town of Chumbi, which, however, was evacuated the next day; and on the 27th our troops returned to our own border.

Since then Mr. Paul, the Political Officer attached to General Graham's force, has made such efforts as were in his power to open negotiations with the Tibetans, and he has been informed that the Chinese Resident at Lhassa will shortly meet him. When this meeting occurs it may be hoped that, with the aid of the Chinese, who throughout this affair have shown very good feeling towards England, the difficulties of the position may be overcome, and that the Tibetans may be induced to abstain from farther acts of aggression, if not to consent to the opening of friendly intercourse between the two countries.

"ROUGH ON CORNS."

Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Quick relief, complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions. At chemists and druggists.

"ROUGH ON ITCH."

"Rough on Itch" cures skin humors, eruptions, ringworm, tetter, salt rheum, frosted feet, chilblains, itch, ivy poison, barber's itch.

THE CYCLONE IN MADRAS.

THE cyclone which passed over Madras on Wednesday night was disastrous in its effects on the South Indian Railway line near Chingleput. "The train which left Egmore at 6-30 p.m. on Friday was derailed on the Chingleput Tank bund. No passengers were injured." The night train from Madras to Trichinopoly on Wednesday evening left the Egmore Station, as usual, at 6 p.m., but, owing to the very inclement state of the weather, there were not many passengers. The wind, at the time, was blowing "big guns" from the north-west, and the rain was coming down in torrents. However, all went well till Singaperumal Koil Station (30 miles from Madras) was reached. Here, just after the line clear signal from Chinglepat had been received, which enabled the train to proceed on her way, two large casuarina trees in front of the station were torn up by the roots, thrown upon the roof of the station house, in falling, broke the two telegraph wires connecting the station with Guduvancheri on the one hand and Chingleput on the other, this cutting off all communication. The train, however, having received "line clear" proceeded on her way. The driver could hardly discern anything on the line within a few feet of him, and he had the greatest difficulty in keeping up the requisite amount of steam. The wind had veered round to west south-west and was blowing a hurricane. The train had scarcely gone a mile from Singaperumal Koil when the driver found it almost impossible to get along owing to the wind. His box and other articles were blown out of the engine, and he himself experienced the greatest difficulty in retaining his position. From the 33rd mile stone, the line for about a mile and a half or two miles, skirts the large Chingleput lake, which was full to the brim, the water being lashed into large waves which rolled violently against the embankment. The position of the train here was a very critical one, as it was impossible to see the line, so the driver proceeded with a great caution, running at about ten to twelve miles an hour. After getting over the curve at the north-west corner of the lake the line runs almost due south, with the lake on the left, and open paddy fields on the right—the latter being over six feet deep in water, owing to several tanks in the neighbourhood having breached. While crossing this portion the train was, naturally, exposed to the full fury of the gale. It got safely over a small bridge, but when the 8th telegraph post beyond the 34th mile stone had been passed, the driver felt a sudden jerk, and on looking round found that the tender of the engine had been derailed. He immediately shut off steam, and came to a dead stop. He then found that he had been cut off from communication with the guard. By the aid of his lantern, but without leaving the engine, he saw that the cattle truck, which was attached to the tender, was lying on its side over-hanging the bund of the lake, and he afterwards discovered that the whole train, of twenty-one carriages, had been capsized by the wind, the engine alone remaining standing on the line. Owing to the fury of the storm nothing could be done to help the passengers, as no one dared venture out; and as the authorities at the Chingleput Station could not be communicated with, their assistance was not obtainable for several hours. The accident happened at about 9-50 p.m., and no assistance was obtained until nearly 3 o'clock the following morning. During the whole of this time the passengers were left to the mercy of the storm, with the capsized carriages lying in dangerous proximity to the lake. When the train was blown over the lamps in the carriages were shot out of their sockets into the lake, and the horror of the situation was intensified by the total darkness which prevailed, and by the rain which continued to drench the passengers. At about 2-20 a.m., when the wind and rain had somewhat abated, the driver and the guard got out and inspected the train, and having ascertained how matters stood, they made their way up to the Chingleput Station—a little more than half a mile distant—and reported what had happened. Lights were soon obtained, and the Station Master and others proceeded to the scene of the accident, when the passengers, who had been in vain crying for help, were helped out of the carriages. Marvell us to add none of the passengers were seriously hurt. There was only first-class passenger (a native), and he had a small flesh wound on the left foot caused by putting his foot through one of the glass windows in his attempts to get out of the capsized carriage. One or two third-class passengers had a few slight bruises, and that was all. The guard escaped with a scrape on his nose, and the cow in the cattle truck was unhurt.

Immediately that intelligence of the catastrophe was received at Egmore, the Locomotive Foreman and the Permanent Way Inspector left by a special train, with all the workmen of the Egmore Workshops, for the scene. Mr. Ellis, the Resident Engineer at Chingleput, was also soon on the spot. Mr. Creighton, the Locomotive Superintendent, arrived from Negapatam about noon with a large body of workmen and gang coolies, and the work of clearing the line was proceeded with. Colonel C. J. Smith, the Consulting Engineer for Railways, Mr. Betts, the Agent, and Mr. Spalding, the Deputy Chief Engineer, also arrived shortly afterwards. They tested the line which they found in good order, so that the train must have been literally blown over, and the accident was not due to any fault in the permanent way. The rails were then slightly diverted so as to get clear of the wrecked train, and through traffic, which had been suspended on Thursday, was restored yesterday. Thirteen carriages have been righted, and the remaining eight will probably be righted to-day, and all obstruction to the traffic removed. The carriages were lying in a very dangerous position overhanging the lake within a foot of the water, which was over 12 feet deep. The train had thus a very narrow escape indeed from total destruction. As it is, however, the carriages have sustained considerable damage. Colonel Smith, and Mr. Spalding, held an inquiry yesterday afternoon at Chingleput to ascertain as far as possible the facts of the case. Mr. Mullaly, the Sub-Collector of Chingleput, and Colonel Rolland, the Superintendent of Police, visited the scene of the accident early on Thursday morning.

Colonel Smith proceeded in a special train to inspect the railway bridge over the Palar, as the river was reported to be very full. It was found that the water had fallen 3 feet. There were 16 feet of water in the river on Thursday, and yesterday the depth of water was only 12 feet, and the bridge was said to be in good order. There is a small breach on the line between Olakur and Perambair.

The Chingle Arkonum section of the line appears to have suffered considerably, for there has been no through train service on that section since Wednesday. The telegraph wires are broken, and no information can be obtained regarding the breaches on the line. It is reported that nearly half a mile of the line between Conjeeveram and Arkonum has been washed away. The stations along the line are wrecked. Trees have been uprooted and levelled to the ground, the palisading of the platforms has been put out of position, the telegraph posts have been either knocked down or left in a reclining position, and the tiles on the roof of the station houses have been blown away. The whole country between Madras and Chingleput presents the appearance of a series of lakes and large sheets of rushing waters.—*Mail*

BENGAL.

ALLEGED CHEATING BY A BOGUS FIRM.—P. B. Thorpe and R. Detorins were charged at Calcutta on Wednesday with cheating in respect of some furniture, valued at Rs. 115, belonging to Benode Behary Dutt and Co., cabinet makers, Bow Bazar. The accused had opened a firm under the name of Richardson and Percival, brokers and commission agents, at No. 17, Pollock Street, where they engaged two rooms from a Jew, named Benjamin. Some time in August last, the second accused went to the complainant's shop and desired to purchase a writing table, six bentwood chairs, and other furniture. On being told that he would have to pay cash for the same, the accused told the prosecutor that if he could not get the furniture on credit, to let him have them on hire, as he was going to start a new firm. He agreed to pay Rs. 11-8 per month for the hire. On the 28th of August both the accused called at the shop, and gave complainant an order for the furniture required, to be sent to 17, Pollock Street. The next day complainant took the furniture as ordered, for which he obtained a receipt signed by the second accused in the name of the firm, with a promise to pay the hire in advance on the following day. When he went for payment, he was put off from time to time till eventually he found that both the accused had "cleared out," and had made over the furniture to the landlord for rent due. Mr. Moses appeared on behalf of the accused and drew the Court's attention to the arrangement which had been made with the complainant in writing, that the hire was to be paid on the 3rd of each month. If not paid, the complainant could remove the furniture which he had not done, but had allowed the time to run on. The landlord, finding that accused could not pay their rent on due date, got them to make over the furniture to him, although the accused had occupied the rooms for five weeks only. Some evidence was heard, and his Worship directed the landlord to produce the furniture in Court, in charge of the police, (Thursday). The accused were enlarged on bail for Rs. 100 each.—*Daily News.*

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AND MR. F. W. STEVENS.

Indian Engineering says:—Our readers will recollect the illustrations we gave in this journal a short time back of the Victoria Terminal Buildings. These works were carried out by Mr. F. W. Stevens, a well-known and highly appreciated Architectural Engineer of Bombay. In this connection we had mentioned that the G. I. P. R. Co., had given him a bonus of £500. This seems to have been partially incorrect, inasmuch as that Company had sanctioned Rs. 5,000, and recommended to the Government of India that he should be paid this sum. But the "Government of India," which had no opportunity of judging of the merits of Mr. Stevens' work, was pleased to take another view of the matter, and in reply to the Secretary of the G. I. P. R. Co. they are pleased to refuse sanction for the payment of a bonus on the ground that Mr. Stevens had, in their opinion, been amply remunerated for any work he may have done in connection with the Victori Terminus. This is adding insult to injury, considerin the work he has just completed is one of the most intricate and extensive modern architectural works yet erected in India. Now what was the ample remuneration which he had received for "special" services as the Directors of that Company had been pleased to designate them. He received Rs. 250 only per month more than any ordinary District Engineer of a Railway with no special talent, apart from the construction and design of those extensive works, which must have caused him great anxiety and worry, and which required both Architectural and Engineering skill and knowledge. But these were not all. Contemplating them from an economical point of view he should be credited with having completed the whole thing within the estimates. The saving thus caused ought of itself to have entitled him to some compensation, but all these elements of a gigantic success were forgotten when on the opposite scale were thrown a few paltry thousand rupees in recognition of a deserving man's labor. It was simply owing to his tact, care and judicious management of the business that litigation was altogether avoided.

Notwithstanding all these and the strong recommendation of the London Board of Directors in which they raised Mr. Stevens' work, and distinctly stated that they had resolved to present him with the bonus in appreciation of the highly satisfactory manner in which he had carried out the Victoria Terminal Buildings, the "Government of India" now step in to deprive an honest deserving man of his dues. We should also state here that that was not the only understanding with which Mr. Stevens was connected: he executed the designs and estimates for the New Byculla Station, Igutpura Church, residences for Railway employes, &c., and all this extra job while he was carrying on the Terminal Buildings. All this toil and trouble he had to meet without the help of even a European assistant.

The "Government of India" should be reminded that in connection with the new Dock in Bombay, the Port Trust had recommended another professional man to their notice, and there was no objection than to give him a bonus of Rs. 7,500. Why then should there be an invidious distinction created in the case of Mr. Stevens who had to perform such onerous duties at a pecuniary loss to himself? Do the authorities think that the plan of throwing over-board deserving men is the surest way of encouraging others to go and do likewise? In such cases the safest course to follow is to take the opinion of the Local Government, when the works have been executed, as a guide in the determination of granting a bonus, or in any other way dispensing justice to their subordinates. If this were followed, Mr. Stevens would not have been doomed to disappointment. For the Bombay Government fully appreciating his services, passed the following Resolution, on a request from Mr. Stevens to forward an application from him to the Chief Commissioner, Her Majesty's Board of Works, England, through the Secretary:—"The application may be forwarded, and in doing so His Excellency the Governor-in-Council has much pleasure in placing on record his opinion that the design and construction of the Terminal Buildings for the Great Indian Peninsular Railway in Bombay reflect the very highest credit on Mr. Stevens' skill as an Architect and Engineer. His Excellency-in-Council will be very glad to hear that Mr, Stevens has obtained a suitable appointment in England." Look at this picture and at that. The Government of Bombay, under which Mr. Stevens carried out such extensive works, are pleased to speak in the highest terms of his merits as a professional Architect and Engineer, while the "Government of India" have been pleased to refuse sanction to the payment of a bonus of a few thousand rupees on the ground that the miserable pittance of Rs. 250 a month over and above his salary was an ample remuneration for his trouble.

We have lived to learn, that in order to have our merits recognised, it is necessary that we should have a patron in high places, without whose friendly assistance it is simply out of the question to obtain a hearing, however deserving we may be. This is a typical case, and Indian Journalists, whether European or native, should not allow such an injustice to be perpetuated in open defiance of public opinion. What a spectacle we are confronted with! Here is a Government that is quite lavish with public funds in a vain effort to prop a Journal tottering to its end, and the same Government, probably fired with an ardour for cheese-sparing, withholds from an honest laborer the dues he is justly entitled to and which his employers do not begrudge him!

MR. J. M. MACLEAN M.P. AND INDIAN FACTORY LEGISLATION.

THE *Statesman* says:—At the instance of Mr. J. M. Maclean, M.P. for Oldham, the Associated Chambers of Commerce have we observe, in public meeting at Cardiff, passed a resolution recommending that steps be taken for the extension of the English Factory Acts to India. It may suit Mr. Maclean's purpose to affect sympathy with the Indian workmen, but his real motive there can be little doubt is to attain a cheap popularity for himself among his Lancashire Parliamentary constituents, by placing the Bombay cotton mills at a disadvantage as compared with their English competitors. After his long experience in Bombay, it is impossible that Mr. Maclean can be so ignorant of the very different conditions under which the cotton manufacturing industry is conducted in England and in Bombay, as to honestly believe in the necessity for factory legislation on English lines in India. While such legislation would undoubtedly be detrimental to the Indian industry, it would proportionately benefit the cotton manufacturers of Lancashire, and it is quite possible therefore that an attempt may be made to force upon India, in the interests of Lancashire, the adoption of the English Factory Acts, as in the case of the repeal of the cotton import duties a few years ago. Should any such unscrupulous attempt be made, we trust the Indian Government will resist it firmly. The legislation is not called for in this country, and it could only have the effect of strangling an Indian enterprise that shows signs of considerable expansion, and as such is deserving of every encouragement from the State. But while we should be strenuously opposed to the wholesale introduction of the provisions of the English Factory Acts into India, we can see no objection to the Government initiating for itself independent legislation for regulating the working of the various mill industries in this country, and especially the cotton mills at Bombay, where the case of the mill hands is admittedly in need of some legislative interference. What appears to be urgently wanted in Bombay is that the workmen shall be assured of a fair day's wage for a fair day's work, and that children employed in the mills shall be protected from having tasks imposed on them beyond their age and strength to bear. We quite agree that the Government of India might advantageously legislate at once in this direction, without waiting for any pressure to be put upon it at the instance of Lancashire. And though the case against Bombay does not we believe apply to other parts of India, it would be well to take the opportunity of framing a Factory Act of which the general provisions should be universally applicable. It is time that the purely selfish interference of Manchester and other English manufacturing centres with Indian industries were put a stop to. Indian legislation in these matters should be free to follow upon the declared necessities of the country, and not merely made to subserve the interests of English competitors.

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THE GHAZIPUR VOLUNTEERS.

IN September last, the Light Horse and detachment of Infantry Volunteers at Ghazipur were, at the requisition of the Civil authorities, called out and remained under arms, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Rivett-Carnac, during the last days of the Mohurrum festival. The Light Horse troop is largely composed of indigo planters, who, notwithstanding that the season was for them a busy one, all assembled at headquarters with commendable promptness. The Government of the N.-W. Provinces and His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief have now recognised the services of the Volunteers in the handsome official letters published below. The occasion was the first since the Mutiny in which Volunteers have been called upon in these Provinces to assist the Civil power, and the appreciation expressed in these orders should be encouraging to all Volunteers:—The following is a copy of a letter from the Adjutant-General in India to the Officer Commanding the Allahabad District, No. 3837-D., dated 19th October 1888.

In acknowledging the receipt of your endorsement No. 3734-R., dated the 25th September 1888, submitting a report from the Officer Commanding 4th Administrative Battalion, North-Western Provinces Volunteers regarding the praise-worthy conduct of the Ghazipur Light Horse during the recent Mohurrum festival in the city of Ghazipur, I have the honour, by direction of the Commander-in-Chief, to state that His Excellency has had much pleasure in submitting the report to Government.

I am further to state that His Excellency desires that his high appreciation of the excellent spirit displayed by the Volunteers of the Ghazipur Light Horse on the occasion in question, and of the readiness with which they responded to the call of their Commanding Officer, may be communicated to Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Rivett-Carnac, C.I.E.

The following letter, No. 1507 III 455 a2., dated 15th October 1888, from the Secretary to the Government of the N. W. Provinces and Oudh (General Department) has been sent to Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Rivett-Carnac, C. S., C. I. E., Commanding 4th Administrative Battalion, N. W. Provinces Volunteers.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your No. B. dated the 24th September 1888 with which you forward a copy of a report to the Quartermaster-General in India on the precautionary measures taken by the Light Horse and Infantry Volunteers at Ghazipur during the recent Mohurrum festival at that place.

In reply I am to request that you will convey the cordial acknowledgments of the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner to the officers and men of the two corps for the excellent spirit shown by them, and for the ready assistance they rendered to the Government by promptly responding to the call made by the Civil authorities, and contributing by their presence to the preservation of order.

A MONUMENT TO SHAKESPEARE.

ALREADY rich in associations and memorials of the poet, the town of Stratford-upon-Avon has received, under the happiest auspices, a valuable accession to its monuments to Shakespeare. A London contemporary thus describes it:—

For more than 12 years Lord Ronald Gower has been engaged upon the execution of a group of Shakespearian bronzes. To say that the gift is worthy of the poet is but slight exaggeration, while it is at the same time the highest tribute of praise which can be accorded to the sculptor. No more appropriate spot could have been selected for the erection of the monument than that on which it stands. The river Avon, with its green meadows and picturesque bridges, flows just beneath it, while at a little distance the spire of Stratford Church where Shakespeare's dust reposes, stands out from its avenue of trees. Behind the monument stands the Memorial Theatre, in the grounds of which this new memorial has been erected. The figures are grouped around a massive pedestal of Bath stone, which is surmounted by a full-length statue of the poet. Shakespeare is here represented as seated, with a quill in his right hand, and his left carelessly thrown over the back of a chair and holding a roll of manuscript. Beneath him, round the pedestal, are statues intended to symbolize the various phases of his genius. Tragedy is represented by Lady Macbeth, in the sleep-walking scene; comedy by Falstaff, seated with an empty goblet in his hand; history by Prince Hal, assuming his father's crown; and philosophy by Hamlet, thoughtfully looking upon the skull of Yorick. The principal parts of the main pedestal are divided into two—the first being a square foundation, from the four corners of which rise distinctly separate pedestals meeting consols or brackets reversed. These form what is known in French architecture as an oratory, against which are fixed tragic and comic masks of bronze. The sides of the base are moulded and panelled, with cornice at the top. The second or upper part of the monument is composed of a round panelled stand with pilaster angles and astragal entablature. From the four corners hang large laurel wreaths of bronze. Three circular steps surmount the cornice, and on the top is placed the figure of the poet. The figure is 6ft 4in. in height, and the monument which carries it 17ft, making a total height of 23ft. 4in. The statues of Hamlet, Falstaff, Lady Macbeth, and Prince Henry are placed at the base of the monument, fronting the four recesses and projecting outward, each mounted on a moulded base fixed upon York landings surrounding the whole structure. Depending from the masks at the corners are emblematical plants, fruit, and flowers, cast in bronze. The monument has been presented to the Shakespeare Memorial Association by Lord Roland Gower, and its value is estimated at several thousand pounds.

HIGH AUTHORITY.

THE London *Magazine of Chemistry and Medicine*, in a leader, publishes some of the most remarkable facts in reference to the efficacy of a marvellous discovery. The *Magazine* states that eminent professional men in different parts of Great Britain have, after the most thorough and exhaustive tests, given it as their opinion that this discovery is a positive cure for rheumatism and kindred evils. Among other remarkable cases they give that of one Edward Evans, in the employ of Messrs. Davey & Moore, the well-known glass bottle manufacturers of King's Cross, who for twelve years had been a fearful sufferer. He was treated by some of the most eminent medical men, but without relief. He then entered St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, but after treatment he was discharged as being incurable. He next went to Paddington Infirmary, where he remained no less than six years. From there he went to Buxton Hospital, where he was again pronounced incurable by the physicians, and was eventually discharged. At that time his legs and ankles were swollen to almost double their size; his hands also were so enlarged that he could scarcely hold anything; in fact, he was quite helpless and almost crazy with suffering. At the suggestion of a friend, this wonderful discovery, St. Jacobs Oil, was applied according to directions, and in the course of a week the man was able to walk, and for the first time for twelve years, to have something like a night's rest. In a fortnight from the time of using this Oil he regained the use of his limbs, and has resumed work as a cured man.

The *Magazine*, after citing other remarkable cure closes the leader by saying, that it is not to be wondered at, that experiences like these should arrest public attention, and become the subject of extensive comment on the part of leading journals.

THE RECENT MURDERS IN LONDON.

SIR CHARLES WARREN, encouraged by the marked desire evinced by the inhabitants of Whitechapel to aid the police in their pursuit of the prepetrator of the recent crimes, has directed a thorough house-to-house search to be made within a defined area. It was reported on the 17th inst. that the police authorities have information tending to show that the East-end murderer is a foreigner who was known as having lived within a radius of a few hundred yards from the scene of the Berner-street tragedy. The place where he now lodges is asserted to be within official cognisance. If the man be the real culprit, he lived some time ago with a woman, by whom he has been accused. Her statements, it is said, are now being investigated. In the meantime the suspected assassin is closely watched. Further investigations in the vault of the new police buildings on the Thames Embankment, where the trunk of a female was brought to light a fortnight ago, have led to the discovery of a portion of a human leg, much decomposed, which was concealed in a mound of earth. Mr. Jasper Waring had placed a Spitzbergen terrier at the service of the authorities and on the 17th inst. this gentleman accompanied by a friend made the test with the result that the dog in a few minutes indicated the spot where the remains were subsequently found. Dr. Bond has expressed the opinion that the limb is that of a female and probably belongs to the as yet unidentified body.

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INDIAN COMPANY MEETINGS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

AN extraordinary half-yearly meeting of the proprietors of this bank was held on the 17th inst. at the City Terminus Hotel, under the presidency of Mr. Wm. Paterson, for the purpose of declaring an interim dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, and confirming the election of a director. The Chairman said the Board had no accounts to lay before the meeting which had been convened simply to obtain the sanction of the proprietors to the payment of an interim dividend which the Board recommended should be at the same rate as that declared for the last eight years, viz., 7 per cent. Certainly those years had not been fat years; but under the circumstances, he hoped they would be satisfied with the result. When there was such a continued uncertainty with regard to silver as that which had existed it was necessary that they should keep their capital as much as possible in gold, and, as business men, shareholders would understand how that curbed their operations. The quondam precious metal, as he might call it, had been on the minds of a Royal Commission for two years, but they seemed to be still at sixes and sevens on the subject. No one would feel the result so much as those connected with India, and more especially those who had invested money there from time to time, realising, as they did, that fifteen rupees were required to return them a sovereign, as against ten in former days. The great uncertainty with regard to silver was undoubtedly checking the development of India in very many ways, and it was to be hoped that some satisfactory conclusion would be arrived at ere long. It was an anomaly that while British capital was being spread in many parts of the earth, it could scarcely be obtained for Indian railways without an Imperial guarantee that principal and interest should be paid in gold. As to the business of the bank, he was glad to say it was going on as satisfactorily as they could expect under the circumstances. They could not of course look for any great improvement while the uncertainty continued, but all he could say was that they would do their best. He concluded by moving—"That an interim dividend for the half-year ended 30th June last, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum (free of income-tax) be now declared, payable on and after the 24th inst." Mr. Levita seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously; and the appointment of Sir Alfred Dent to a seat at the Board having been confirmed, the meeting separated.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

THE half-yearly general meeting of this bank was held at the offices, Old Broad-street, on the 16th inst. Mr. J. N. Bullen (chairman) said that the gross profit had amounted to £97,658, and, after providing for all bad and doubtful debts, and for the general expenses of management, there remained a surplus of £58,949, out of which they proposed the payment of the usual dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, carrying forward £40,199 to the current half-year. They did not see their way to making a larger distribution, and he could only repeat that no matter how large their profits might be, it was not their intention to pay a larger dividend than 5 per cent. until their reserve fund was such an amount as to enable them to write down their capital to a gold basis at the rate of 1s. 4d. per rupee. Within the last few months the exchange had been closely in the neighbourhood of 1s. 4d., and they therefore felt that there was no safe resting-place much above that figure. In order to write down their capital to 1s. 4d. per rupee it would be necessary that they should have a reserve fund of £250,000, so it would be seen, although that fund now amounted to £150,000, there was a considerable distance to be covered before they arrived at that figure. He therefore trusted that for some time the shareholders would rest satisfied with their usual 5 per cent dividend, which, calulated upon the present value of the shares, was equal to about 6 per cent. on their investment. They still suffered a cruel loss on bringing their profits home owing to the depreciation of the silver currency. The shareholders would be glad to hear that their charter which expired on the 15th of last month, had been renewed for a period of ten years, and the renewed charter gave them practically the same rights, and privileges as the old one. He was glad to say that the business of the bank was good and going on smoothly. The money market had not recently been favourable to Eastern banking, as a comparatively high rate of interest had ruled in London during the past two or three months while rates in the East had been low. Being only an interim meeting, he had no resolution to submit to the meeting.

DELHI AND LONDON BANK.

THE ordinary half-yearly general meeting of the proprietors in this bank was held at the Banking House, Bishopsgate-street Witham. Mr. D. H. Small presiding.—According to the report the net profit realised during the six months ended June 30 amounted to £6,879, which, added to the balance brought forward, gave a total of £7,367. A dividend at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum would absorb £5,064. The sum of £2,000 would be placed to the credit of the doubtful debt account, and £303 would be carried forward. The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said he was glad to be able to state that during the half-year under review a fair amount of improvement had taken place in the bank's affairs. The only item in the accounts calling for remark was that comprising loans, discounts, &c., which was considerably above the amount invested at the end of the previous corresponding half-year. He was pleased to say that there had been a considerable advance of prices in the share market at Calcutta, which had enabled them to close some long outstanding and unremunerative accounts, and considerably reduce others. There was also the prospect of a realisation of further large accounts, which, of course, was very encouraging. He referred to letters written by two of the shareholders, which again brought under notice the remuneration of the directors. The letters indicated in tone and spirit a fixed mention on the part of the writers to pursue a course of irritation and annoyance towards the board, which if permitted could only result in injury to the best interests of the bank. If the board possessed the confidence of the shareholders, he would be glad to receive some expression of it (cheers)—Major-Generals E. J. Rickards seconded the adoption of the report which was agreed to. Mr. Reid then moved that the directors be at liberty to draw until further notice, as fees, a sum not exceeding £600 per annum. Mr. Goodhall seconded this, to which an amendment was moved by the Hon. R. Ramsay to the effect that in addition to the sum named the chairman should be at liberty to receive an additional £100. This having been seconded, Dr. White (who said that as chairman of two companies, clients of the bank, he would have no faith in directors who were not adequately remunerated), moved a further amendment, "That this meeting having considered the question of directors' remuneration, resolve that it is unnecessary to disturb the arrangements with regard to the directors' remuneration that were by resolutions of the company passed on March 29, 1866, and March 22, 1867, and which have since been acted upon by the directors, and they are hereby authorised to exercise, until a further resolution of the company, their discretion as regards the fees to be distributed, not exceeding £1,000 per annum." After some unparliamentary expressions on the part of one of the shareholders, the Chairman stated that at one time they only took £500 and now drew £750, although legally entitled to £1,000. Ultimately the second amendment was carried, but one dissenting.

THE AFGHAN TROUBLES.

Afghan affairs still remain in an unsettled condition. The report of the defeat of Ishak and the capture of Tashkurgan is confirmed. At the commencement of the fighting a portion of the Ameer's troops was defeated. Since then news apparently authentic, has been received in Calcutta of a rising in the vicinity of Ghuznee. In consequence of the dilatory conduct of the Afghan representative (the *Times* correspondent says) very little progress has been made towards the settlement of claims by the Kurrum mission. Recently two of the party, while out shooting, were fired at and one of their coolies was killed.

A telegram has been received from General MacLeane, the British representative at Meshed, which mentions the report that Ishak Khan has fled across the Oxus; but the direction in which he has gone is still uncertain. Should he have reached Kirkee, the Russians would be the first to hear of it.

The *Novoe Vremya* publishes an article upon the situation in Afghanistan, in which it says:—"Sooner or later the Indian Government will perceive that the political buffer which it has created, while very costly, has little solidity. Moreover, the existence of Afghanistan in its present state is very prejudicial to the commercial interests, not only of Russia but of England herself. Would it not, therefore, be wiser to give serious consideration to the pacification of Afghanistan, even by means of a partition which might, perhaps, be very clearly marked out by ethnographical as well as geographical conditions."

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Under instructions from the Committee, Byculla Club, the Undersigned will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 6th instant, at 2-30 p.m., in the Compound of the Byculla Club, consisting of old jams, pickles, cigars, lamps, books, billiard and L. T. Balls, empty casks, cases, castings, &c.

SALE OF THE BOMBAY SAW MILLS COMPANY, (In Liquidation).

MESSRS. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., have instructions to put up for sale by Public Auction, at the premises on THURSDAY, the 8th instant, 1888, at 3 p.m., the whole of the leasehold land, situate at Tank Bunder, Saw Mills, buildings, engines, machinery, plant, &c., and the good will of the above Company.

The property will be put up by order of the Court at an upset price of Rs. 3,00,000 (3 lakhs). The property is most favourably situated at Tank Bunder, possessing a harbour frontage, which affords every facility for importing and storing timber.

Arrangements will be made for intending purchasers to view the property and machinery on application to the undersigned, who will also give full information on application being made to them.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani.

Catalogues are published.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, November 6, 1888.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 5.

THE Market has been closed owing to the Dewalee Holidays.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE British India steamer Lalpoora, 2,140 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, arrived in Bombay, yesterday from Calcutta and the coast Ports, with a general cargo.

THE British barque Castor, 2,015 tons, Captain J P Croudace, from Penarth (July, 27), arrived in port yesterday, with a cargo of 3,207 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co.

THE B I S N steamer Pachumba, Captain J B Pearson arrived in Bombay yesterday afternoon, from Karachi and the Coast Ports with a general cargo and Captain Richardson, Mr R Westlake and two native gentlemen, and 255 deck passengers.

THE B I S N steamer Coconada, Captain H A Blake, from Marmagoa, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning, with a general cargo and the following cabin and 18 deck passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Hurst, Mr Kidd, Revd A J Amora and Mr A J de Rose.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—NOVEMBER 5.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Belgravia ..	3274	Harris	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ C. Macdonald	1716	Rule	G	F. Muir & Co.
„ China	1394	Billinge	H	K. Nixon & Co.
„ City of Canterbury	2099	A. B. Gray..........	K	Sir C. Forbes & Co
„ Werneth Hall	2696	T. S. H. Millard.	M	E. Bates & Co.
„ Labourdonais	1274	Sibilet	N	M. Martimes & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
„ W. Hall	2240	J. Verrill	2	E. Bates & Co.
„ R. Rubattino	3014	G. Merello.......	6	F. Bozzoni.
„ Mecca	936	L. Anderson....	11	M. Mackenzie & Co.
„ Hampstead.	1447	E. Jones	16	J. Mackintosh & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander	From
5	Lalpoora (s)	Livingstone.	Calcutta.
	Coconada (s)......	Blake	Marmagoa.
	Castor (barque) ...	Croudace ..	Penarth, July 27.
	Clyde (s)............	Mudie	London.
	Pachumba (s)	Pearson	Karachi.

DEPARTURE.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
5	Arabia (s)	Simpson	Karachi & P. Gulf.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer City of Canterbury, for Liverpool.
„ China, for Dunkirk.
„ Labourdonnais, for Karachi, Aden and Continental ports.
„ Kilwa, for Karachi and Persian Gulf.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.
Oct.
1 Gilroy, ship ....Manson.....London, July 4.
Sierra Miranda, ship. Mesuard ..Liverpool, July 21

DEPARTURES.
November 1.—Steamers Nantes, Bordeaux and Clan Mackenzie.

DAILY EXPORTS—NOVEMBER 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Cy of Canterbury s,—7,020 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 8,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 324 cwts coir yarn, R Amarchand.

Werneth Hall s,—18,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 310 cwts coir yarn, A Mahadeo.

Iran s,—19,152 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Clan Macdonald s,—75 cwts gum, S Ranchordas; 17 cwts gum, T Khetsee; 24 cwts fishmaws, D Peerbhai; 22 cwts mother-o'-pearl shells, V Purushram; 12 cases fishmaws and peacock feathers, R Fazul; 53 cwts gum, J Anandji; 148 cwts cloves, D Ramji; 16 bales skins, P Damji; 582 cwts linseed, Robertson Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Mt. Lebanon s,—4,002 cwts linseed, The Bombay Co, Ld.

China s,—143 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 6,030 cwts wheat, 3,010 cwts, poppyseed, 4,000 cwts rapeseed and 4,000 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,001 cwts linseed, S D Sassoon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Werneth Hall s,—1,500 cwts castorseed, 3,000 cwts gingelly seed, and 750 cwts groundnuts, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

R Rubattino s,—150 bales cotton, The Bombay Co., Ld.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Kashgar s—75 cwts kismis, R Datardin; 40 bales twist D Sassoon and Co,

Bisagno s—45 bales twist, K Hurnandrai; 10 bales twist, P Rastamji.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
BOMBAY, 4th November, 1888.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·784
Temperature of the Air	84·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·0
Dew Point	76·9
Relative humidity of Air	·775
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)..	9·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	90·0
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	81·0
General Directions of Wind.*	SE, W, E, NE, ESE, WSW, W, SSE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	195
Fall of Rain	0·25
Total fall during month..................	0·25
„ „ year	56·91
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 5th inst.	0·01

* From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 3.

Hill, Lieut, 20th Bombay N I, off leave, from Matheran.

Willougby, Lt Col, 3rd Bombay Cavalry, on duty, from Poona.

Hibbert, Lt Col, Genl List Infantry, on leave, from Matheran.

Nov. 4.

Baker, Lieut, P W O Grenadiers, Bombay, on duty, from Poona.

Jacob, Lieut, 9th Bombay Infantry, on duty, from Poona.

Twigg, 2nd Lt, 26th Bombay L I, on duty, from Poona.

Westropp, 2nd Lt, 1st Bombay Grenadiers, on duty, from Ahmednagar.

Foster, Lt, Royal Fusiliers, from leave, from England.

Yaldwyn, Major, Bengal Comt, Staff, from furlough, from England.

Randolph, Lt, Lanc Fusiliers, on leave, from Ahmednagar.

French, Lt, Madras, D A G G's Office, on leave, from Madras.

Nov. 5.

Barry, Surgeon, Bombay, I M S, on leave, from Asirgarh.

Muspratt, Williams, Lieut, RA, from furlough, from England.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 3.

Beeker, Captain, K O S Borderers, from leave, to Allahabad.

Willoughby, Lt Col, 3rd Bombay Cavalry, on duty, to Poona.

Nov. 5.

Foster, Lieut, Royal Fusiliers, from leave, to Wellington.

Yaldwin, Major, Comt. Dept, Bengal, from furlough, to Calcutta.

Sawyer, Major, Milty Acct Dept, on duty, to Calcutta.

Barry, Surgn, Bombay, on duty, to Asirgah.

Muspratt, Williams, Lieut, RA., from leave, to Kirkee.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

MALET.—September 13, at 45, Linden Gardens, London, W. in his 82nd year Arthur Malet, late member of the Executive Council, Bombay, and fifth son of the late Sir Charles Warre Malet, Bart., deeply regretted by all who knew him.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

BURNETT—October 31, at Mount Abu, the wife of Surgeon-Major W. F. Burnett, Med. Staff, of twins, son and daughter.

RHENIUS—November 1, at Wadhwan, Kattywar, the wife of Aubrey L. Rhenius, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

ROBERTS—BEAR—October 27, at Aurungabad, by the Rev. Clement Smith, M.A., Chaplain, Richard, youngest son of the late Richard Roberts, Esquire, Castell, Bangor, to Florence Emily, second daughter of the Hon. J. P. Bear (late M. L. C.), Melbourne.—(Home and Australian papers, please copy.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

GUY—LAISTER—November 2, at St John's Church, Calcutta, Richard John Guy, (Manager), Harold & Co., to Elizabeth Maude, eldest daughter of James Laister, M S T E, Postal Telegraph Service, London, England.

DEATHS.

DOWNING—October 27, at Clarendon Hotel, Kurseong, of diptheria, Blakely Lorenzo (Blake), the dearly loved younger son of S F Downing, Bengal Educational Service, aged 3 years and 1 day.

KERNOT—October 30, at 10, Dalhousie Square, Winifred Gladys, infant daughter of Dr and Mrs Kernot, Calcutta, and Bishnauth, Brighton, aged 9 months.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"V. V. M."—Your letter should be addressed to the paper in which the criticisms appeared.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1888.

THE suggestion that was made in our columns the other day, that the Government should issue more specific information regarding the condition of the distressed districts than the season reports afford, has been endorsed by the Provincial Congress at Poona and by several of the vernacular papers. That there is good reason for it the Famine Relief Code of 1885 sufficiently shows. The twelfth section of that Code stipulates, amongst other things, that when it has become apparent that the anticipation of famine will be realised, the Governor in Council will issue a notification defining the area over which scarcity is expected to prevail, the population likely to suffer distress, and the authorities by whom famine relief will be administered. The Code provides further for weekly statements showing the number of persons relieved, the relief expenditure, the prices of staple food-grains, the rainfall of the week, and a short abstract of general information as to the progress of the famine, the health of the people, and the success or failure of relief measures. It is true that these provisions in the Code are contingent upon the existence of legal famine, and that the Code gives a specific definition of that condition. The definition may here be quoted: "When in consequence of failure of the harvest over a large area the price of food is raised and the usual employment of labour or wages is diminished in such a degree that the poorer classes will perish from starvation, unless Government intervenes with measures of relief, a famine is said to exist." We hope it is yet too soon to declare that the actual condition of things over any large area of this presidency comes within this definition. The legal obligation upon the Government to issue reports as provided for in the Code has probably not yet arisen; nevertheless it is of urgent importance that the Government should give the public such information as they possess concerning the condition of the distressed districts, the area of scarcity, and the nature of the measures that are being taken for the relief of the people.

Six weeks ago the state of affairs in one district very nearly came within the famine definition provided in the Code. The Ahmednugger District Board, moved thereto by the unusually frequent depredations of the outcast labouring classes, found it necessary to make grants for relief works in order that these people should be kept from mischief and starvation. H. E. the Governor, imitating the example of some of the more vigilant of his predecessors, was promptly on the spot; he endorsed the measures that had already been taken, and, it is understood, gave conditional sanction to others. We apprehend that it would be in accordance with the spirit, if not with the letter of the Code, to issue periodical bulletins setting forth the agricultural and economic condition of a district in which a measure of this kind had been so deliberately declared to be necessary. In the interval there is reason to hope a somewhat better state of things has been brought about. Rain, moderate and partial it is true, but in some degree beneficent, has fallen. The public naturally are anxious to know how far the endangered area has been reduced by this beneficent visitation. Nearer at hand, the agricultural condition is known to be almost as serious as it has been in the Deccan districts. Our own information, which we acknowledge to be partial and limited in the area to which it applied, testifies to rice crops and food-grain crops in the Concan and Guzerat ranging from a two anna to a four and six anna average. Ill tidings such as these naturally lead the public to wish to know more, and it is not likely that the Government will much longer withhold the information. There is the more reason why the Government should take the public into their confidence in this matter in the fact that a good deal is already known about the measures that are being taken elsewhere. The Baroda Government, for example, have been prompt in meeting an emergency that really forced itself upon them only a few weeks since. Remissions of revenue accompanied by relief works on a small scale have been ordered for the Kathiawar division of the Gaekwar territory. In the northern division, which has suffered heavily, relief works have also been devised, and it is hoped that a speedy commencement of the Anand-Petlad Railway will at once make a valuable addition to the communications of the Baroda State, and will provide work for a large number of the Gaekwar's distressed subjects. In some of the Kathiawar States, Porebunder for example, the opportunity is being taken to encourage the construction of wells. In the Rana's territory the energetic administrator, Mr. Lely, has undertaken to make a grant of Rs. 50 for each well constructed, and to forego the State share of the revenue for one year upon the land irrigated by each new well. These liberal terms have already been embraced by over two hundred cultivators in the State. In a country like Kathiawar, where the rainfall is normally scanty, and where subsoil water is to be had at very moderate depth, this is a form of relief work which is capable of being advantageously resorted to, and it may be interesting to those members of the Bombay Municipal Standing Committee who proposed the other day to call the attention of the Political Agent in Kathiawar to the necessity for starting relief works in that province, to know what is being done there in that direction. Emigration of distressed people from Kathiawar into Bombay has not yet ceased, though it would be premature to infer from it the existence of widespread destitution in the province. The two Bhownuggur merchants who we hear last week put each a buggalow at the disposal of as many of their neighbours as chose to avail themselves of it for a free trip to Bombay, added to the number of people in this city without visible means of subsistence, and possibly sent us mouths which we may have to feed here long. But assisted emigration of that sort is scarcely a convincing proof of the presence of a widespread genuine distress. When we hear that there is even now a difficulty in getting labourers to work upon the new line in course of construction between Dhoraji and Porebunder, and that in Porebunder itself grain is as cheap as it has been at any time during the last twelwe months, we are not forbidden to hope that Bombay will be under no immediate compulsion to organise relief for immigrants from Kathiawar into this city.

And this leads us to a consideration of the risks which must attend a premature organization of private charity in Bombay for the relief of people coming in from the distressed districts. With the best intentions in the world a worthy local philanthropist has been calling upon the wealthy Hindoos to at once organise measures for regularly feeding these people. The time may come when this and much more may be necessary, and doubtless the opportuneness of such a measure just now will be discussed at the meeting which Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit has convened for to-day. The mere fact that it has been thought necessary to consider the question adds to our reasons for regretting that the Government have so far left the public in the dark. As to the actual state of things in the districts, crowds of distressed wayfarers are moving on through Guzerat, and as the Municipal Commissioner and Dr. Weir have pointed out, the moment it becomes known that easy relief is to be had in Bombay, a powerful incentive will be supplied to these people to pour into this city. When they are once here our duty in regard to them will be plain, but if the Government do their duty, these wandering crowds should never find their way to Bombay. The proper place for the organisation of relief is not the presidency city, but the taluka and the district. The fact that crowds of destitute and unemployed are moving about the country in itself constitutes a condition of things which calls upon the Government to organise some at all events of the measures of relief provided for in the Famine Code, and any large immigration into this city of famishing people from the mofussil would afford strong *a priori* proof that the district authorities had been remiss. The public will not be hasty in coming to that conclusion, but if there is one thing which more than any other could dispose them to it it would be a reluctance on the part of Government to indicate for general information the measures that have been taken in the distressed districts for relieving and checking destitution.

THE Salt Syndicate does not please the *Economist*. The chief cause of offence seems to be the apology which has been made for it by Mr. Corbett, the great Worcestershire salt-owner, who, after having righteously stood aloof from it, has since joined it, and has offered elaborate excuse for it. Mr. Corbett's purpose seems to be to satisfy the public that though the Trust has acquired a giant's strength it will not use it. There is no monopoly, and indeed he asks the public if it is likely that the people who had abolished the salt monopoly in India would think of establishing one in England. This we all know to be nonsense. It was not for the sake of freedom of competition that the Cheshire salt owners acquired a footing in the Bengal salt trade. The solar salt made in Bengal was bad, and a service was done to the consumer when the Government manufacture was given up in that part of India twenty-five years ago. But Mr. Corbett will not expect us to believe that the reasons which led him and his associates to agitate against the monopoly in Bengal are of the kind which would prevent the same set of men to-day from establishing a monopoly in England if they had the chance. And this to all intents and purposes they have done, though they say they have not. They claim that they are going to turn out two million tons of the 2,207,000 tons produced in England every year, and that the other salt producing properties have been offered to them, and may be acquired any day. The public, Mr. Corbett at the same time declares, will not suffer to any material extent. As the creator of the Trust, Mr. Falk, has all along declared that no one is to prevent them from pushing up prices five-folds. Such assurances as these are not worth much. The English consumer will find that the tender mercies of the Trust will be in inverse ratio with the strength of external competition. Ten years ago this same Mr. Falk seems to have told the Royal Commission on Noxious Vapours that the English salt owners had the sea competing with them everywhere; that they had to contend with solar salt in India, the Mediterranean, and America, and that France, Germany and Russia were all large salt producing countries. The Syndicate, in the sunshine of their stock exchange success, may be blind to the tendencies of things; but other people can see that the first result of such a movement must be to stimulate competing countries to put forth special efforts to gain a footing in the markets in which English salt has hitherto had the lead. It would not be surprising if even in India it were to lead to attempt to so far improve local salt as to make the Indian market less dependent upon the imported commodity. Let us see how the ordinary economic checks upon monoply will operate before looking to the legal restraints with which the *Economist* threatens the monopolists. "They must remember," it says, "that our salt deposits are a portion of the national domain, which they certainly will not be quietly permitted to alienate for their own aggrandizement, and to the public inquiry. Whenever their monopoly becomes irksome there will be very sharp remedies applied in restraint of it." Perhaps so, but it is more than likely that the Legislature will be spared the trouble of interfering with a venture which is encompassed with risks of its own.

THE product of a good many calculations is dependent upon the length of life of the present Parliament and the present Government. An opinion on this subject which has been communicated to our London Correspondent by one of the Radical Chiefs of the Unionist party will therefore be of interest. "My informant's forecast, put in as few words as possible," he says, "is as follows. The next, that is the 1889, Session of Parliament will be occupied with passing a Scotch Local Self-Government Bill: in 1890 the question of local government for Ireland will come up. Each party will formulate its plans, and the country be called upon to decide which it prefers. The result of the General Election will be to leave parties pretty much as they are at the present moment when (and this will possibly puzzle some of your readers) the two sections of the Liberal party will unite. If, however, the Home Rule division sweeps the country, or even only obtains a decisive majority, then Radical Unionists like my friend will accept the situation and join hands once more with their old comrades. Should the appeal to the country give the Liberals a small majority, not sufficient to enable them to dispose of the Irish difficulty thoroughly, then Home Rule will be hung up, probably for a dozen years, until the Radicals are strong enough to force it on. Such in brief are the views of a leading politician opposed to Mr. Gladstone, and I leave them, without further comment, to the consideration of your readers."

THERE was another thunderstorm, with a heavy fall of rain, in Bombay last night.

MR. D. M. BARBOUR, C.S.I., having completed his labours in England in connection with the Currency Commission, will sail from Brindisi for India on the 5th proximo.

MR. W. H. GLENNY, of the Madras Civil Service, has permission to retire with effect from the 28th November.

MAJOR ALLAN HARDEN, temporary half-pay list, Bengal Infantry, is about to be placed on the retired list at his own request.

MISS E. A. MANNING, the well-known honorary secretary of the National Indian Association in Aid of Social Progress and Education in India, has left for Bombay in the Arcadia, and will be absent from England about six months. Miss Manning, who comes out, in the interests of her useful Association, will doubtless be warmly welcomed in India as the worthy successor of the late Mary Carpenter. A farewell meeting of the leading supporters of the work was held on Wednesday, the 17th ultimo, among those present being Sir W. W. Hunter, Mr. H. W. Primrose, C.S.I., and Syed Ameer Ali.

NOTHING was known in official circles in England as to the rumour carried home from India that Mr. Mackenzie, Bengal Civilian, is to be the successor of Mr. Cordery, at Hyderabad.

THE Crawford Commission, which excites quite as much interest in India as the Parnell Commission in this country, must by this time be settling down to serious work, says *Vanity Fair*, and our contemporary adds: "People who do not know India may form some idea of the position occupied by Mr. Arthur Crawford, the incriminated Commissioner, when I mention that on the occasion of the recent trial in Poona every native sitting in Court rose and salaamed him as he entered to give evidence for his supposed agent, Hunmantrao."

LORD ASHBURTON has purchased the large steam yacht the Miranda from Sir George Lampson, and she is to be fitted out at once for a cruise to India.

REFERRING to the slight difference that has taken place between Sir Frederick Roberts and Lord Cross as to the treatment which should be accorded to Prince Adolphus of Teck, a home paper remarks: "The Commander-in-Chief in India holds that the young gentleman should be treated like the Duke of Orleans or any other Subaltern, and I think his Excellency is right. My Lord Cross, however, seems to think differently; so the matter has been referred to the Horse Guards. It is a pity that the respective heads of the Indian and British Armies and of the Indian Department should have their time taken up in discussing such a trifle."

A HOME paper says:—Mr. Caine is a particularly zealous Congress man, which seems rather strange if—as we have no reason to doubt—his uncompromising hostility to Irish Home Rule is sincere. Prominent Indian agitators do not deny—indeed, they admit—that if Mr. Gladstone's policy is adopted it will give a great impetus to the Congress movement. Possibly that is why the native papers devote so much of their space to the fierce political struggle now in progress in these isles. Some of the comments of Indian journalists on the Irish question cannot be very palatable to their Unionist and Conservative friends in this country.

IT is stated that the division of opinion upon the report of the Royal Commission on the Currency Question has been settled, and that the report is expected to be issued shortly. It is added that it will be decidedly in favour of bi-metallism.

THE following letter from the Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department (Museums and Exhibitions), is published:—

> The attention of the Government of India has been drawn to the fact that the notice given by Local Governments of the intention to hold exhibitions is often too short to admit of proper arrangements being made in other Provinces for the purpose of co-operating in such schemes. I am accordingly to suggest, with a view to avoiding disappointment and failure, that in future at least a year's, and, if possible, eighteen months' notice should be given of the intention to hold exhibitions in which it is desired that other Provinces should take part.

QUITE a large number of well-known people are off to India to escape the fogs and the equally great nuisance, an autumn sitting of Parliament, observes *Vanity Fair*. I pity the poor Indian officials who have to entertain all these visitors, adds the writer. "Anglo-Indians could easily afford to dispense their hospitality to strangers when the latter were like angels' visits, few and far between, and the rupee was worth a florin. The whole situation is changed in these days of cheap travelling and low exchange. Personally, I decline to give letters of introduction to friends in India. Viceroys and Governors of course are paid to entertain, but it comes very hard on subordinate officials when globe-trotters are quartered upon them."

THE thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal are given in the last *Calcutta Gazette* to Kazi Syad Reza, Khan Bahadur, of Patna, who recently made over an estate in that district of the annual value of Rs. 1,200 as an endowment for the English education of Mahomedan youths in the Patna College and the Oriental College at Alighur. He has now supplemented this with a sum of Rs. 1,200 to be invested in Government Securities for the foundation of a scholarship of Rs. 4 a month, tenable for one year, to be awarded to the best student of the Entrance Class of the Patna Anglo-Arabic School. In the event of this school being closed, the Local Government is to apply the income of the fund at its discretion to such purpose as may be deemed most likely to promote the advancement of English education among Mahomedan youths.

THE Lahore paper writes:—"The operations of the Punjab and Oriental Oil Co. are so far of a preliminary nature, but it is understood that machinery for sinking oil wells in the Rawalpindi district is on its way now from home. The importance to the country of 'striking oil' may be gleaned from the fact that, on the North-Western Railway alone 200,000 tons of fuel are consumed annually, the cost of which is about Rs. 13 per ton, or 26 lakhs of rupees. If oil-fuel can be obtained it will certainly cost less than half this; so that in the one item of locomotive fuel a saving of 15 lakhs of rupees may be expected yearly. The cost of fuel on the East Indian Railway is only Rs. 2½ per ton, and to this in a great measure may be ascribed the favourable results obtained in working that line. It may not be rash to anticipate that a good find of oil suitable for lighting and fuel would revolutionise the trade of Upper India, not only by creating a large export trade to other Provinces but by cheapening the cost of railway transit to Karachi; thus stimulating the wheat traffic on which the prosperity of the agriculturists so largely depends.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CZAR.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 4.

Their Imperial Majesties the Czar and Czarina returned here to-day, amidst great popular enthusiasm.

THE GERMAN NAVY.

BERLIN, Nov. 4.

Germany is building eight first-class ironclads.

MR. BARBOUR.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

Mr. D. M. Barbour, Financial Member of the Governor-General of India's Council, has started for Calcutta.

THE CRAWFORD COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 5.

Mr. Latham produced three affidavits of Messrs. Nugent, Lee-Warner, and Ommanney before the Commissioners to show cause against giving any copies of the first statements made by witnesses. The rule will be argued hereafter.

Gopal Govind, a peon in the Commissioner's office, deposed to having changed a 500 rupee note for notes of smaller value for Yadevrao Sathe about five months ago.

In cross-examination he admitted that he had never exchanged a note for Sathe before or after this occasion. He did not know why the Parsee shroff in the Bank of Bombay declined to exchange it. Some Hindoo tailor or Brahmin exchanged it as he came out of the bank with the notes. He never knew the man before. His name was not asked nor any enquiry made for whom the notes were required.

Mr. Latham then shortly opened Dabir's case, and Dabir's evidence was pretty much the same as that given in the Hanmantrao case. He insisted that he had paid Rs. 3,000 to obtain a mamlat.

In cross-examination he admitted his fear of suspension whether he made a statement against Mr. Crawford or not. His pay with acting allowance amounted to Rs. 113. He borrowed Rs. 3,500 in three sums, as he thought there was a risk in remitting the whole amount at once. He could not account as to why he borrowed money in June at interest when it was to be paid in September. He admitted that he was shown in the *Gazette* that the head karkoon of Chopda was appointed mamlatdar of Chopda. He could give no opinion on appointments made by the Commissioner. He accounted for the mistakes in his service book by telling the court that the entries were written months afterwards.

COLONEL BULKELEY'S COURT-MARTIAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MHOW, Nov. 5.

The fifth day's proceedings commenced by the Judge-Advocate reading a telegram from the Commander-in-Chief requiring the Court to proceed with the second charge sheet if Kreyer was absent. The accused, consenting to do without Kreyer, called the remaining witness, Mr. Carrol, Manager of Messrs. Watson and Co., who stated that his firm had arranged for Colonel Bulkeley's voyage to Liverpool, that they had paid Rs. 475 as his passage money, and also Rs. 1,073 in cash, the arrangement being that their Bank Department was to draw his pay for February and March. He did not know if security was taken, the loan being on policy and bond. The prisoner had no more witness to call.

Lieutenant Whyte was then re-called to clear matters in his evidence.

Colonel Bulkeley then read his closing address, wherein he stated how the evidence of the defence corroborated his previous statement. He thought that the Rs. 3,000 deposited in the bank with the Rs. 1,280 repaid had been accepted in part payment of what he owed. Regarding the Rs. 533 he submitted that it was through forgetfulness he had not entered it, and for the Rs. 672 no fraud was intended, because it never reached him. He was not responsible for the Rs. 2,980, the same being paid to Lieutenant Kreyer with a cheque for Rs. 166 as a temporary advance to complete the native officers' payment.

The prosecutor then addressed the Court. He said the defence had not accounted for the Rs. 533. The cheque for the Rs. 672, being signed and endorsed by Colonel Bulkeley, made him responsible for it. Another for Rs. 2,980 was entered in the cash-book, but half-mounting to which was drawn but never received. The same was the ease with regard to item 166. Accused attempted the replacement of the amount after the Court of Inquiry had assembled.

MADRAS NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 5.

Looting has been practically stopped in the Ganjam district, a large number of men having been arrested.

Some rain has fallen, but far from enough.

One of the injured coolies from the Bhundara died yesterday. The leak in the vessel has not yet been discovered.

THE PARSEE HIGH PRIEST.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, Nov. 5.

A meeting of the Parsees took place yesterday at Khan Saheb Nowroji's bungalow, to consider and provide for the erection of a tower of silence and an agiary (fire-temple). Mr. Pestonjee Cursetjee Boyce voluntarily undertook to provide for an agiary. It was resolved to erect a tower of silence by inviting subscriptions from the Zoroastrians. A dinner was given in honour of the Dustoor Saheb's visit, when the usual toasts of the Empress, the guests, and the Anjuman were proposed. The entertainment was concluded with the presentation of a shawl to the Sirdar Dustoor Hosang Jamasp, who leaves to-morrow for Poona.

BURMA NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Nov. 5.

Proclamations have been posted in Mandalay by Sekya pretender against heretic foreigners. Calls have been made on loyal Burmans to obey his Royal behests, Theebaw being deceived, dethroned and taken to foreign country, to the disgrace and annoyance of their national feeling. Sekya called a durbar in the Shan States, when the leading Sawbwas promised allegiance and support in his effort to expel the Kullas. He warns the residents presumably against the foreigners of Mandalay. He will invade the city, extirpate them, and enjoins all Burman servants in foreigners' houses to behead their masters and bring him their heads on his arrival. The officials treat the proclamation with contempt, but in order to reassure the inhabitants who are more credulous night patrols have been posted.

Mr. Scoble's arrival is anxiously awaited by the legal and mercantile communities, who regret the shortness of his visit.

The Chamber of Commerce intends representing the necessity of judicial reforms. Both the Rangoon papers especially point out the undesirability of Government Advocates being allowed private practice as Solicitors, quoting instances where this is detrimental to the public interests and in contravention of Government order.

Major Harvey, South Wales Borderers, who was so successful in hunting down the celebrated Dacoit chief Bohshway in the Toungdwingee district, will probably command the Lower Burma column in the Karenni expedition.

THE POONA GYMKHANA RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 5.

The dull season here was enlivened by a very pleasant Gymkhana meet this afternoon got up by sporting officers of the Royal Fusiliers. The following were the results :—

THE POLO PONY SCURRY.

Mr. England's Dewdrop	1
Mr. Scoone's Confidence	2
Genl. Solly-Flood's Dandy	3

THE PONY STEEPLECHASE.

Capt. Hanwell's Jehram	1
Capt. Cooper's Pure Ruby	2
Mr. England's Dewdrop	3

THE PONY STEEPLECHASE.

Mr. Hickie's Comet	1
Mr. Lawford's Jimmy Jumps	2
Capt. Cooper's Sir Charles	3

The fourth was a Polo Ball Race in three heats, won by Mr. Cloete.

The fifth, a Pony Side Saddle Race, was won by Capt. Hanwell on Jehram.

The Soldiers' Steeplechase, the last event, was won by Private Tandy.

The prizes were distributed by Miss Solly-Flood.

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[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

The Bombay mails of the 19th ult. arrived at Brindisi to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 3.

The Hall Line steamer Branksome Hall left here for Karachi this evening.

The City Line steamer City of Carthage left here for Bombay this morning.

ADEN, Nov. 3.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s.s. Imperator and s.s. Berenice, both from Trieste, left here for Bombay this afternoon.

HONGKONG, Nov. 3.

The Italian steamer Bormida arrived here to-day.

Nov. 4.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer Elektra from Bombay arrived here this afternoon.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4¼
2¾ per cent. Consols	97½
3 per cent. Rentes	81¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67⅜
4½ per cent. „	71⅜
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106¼
Bar Silver	43

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, Nov. 4.

10 p.m.	83·4

MONDAY, Nov. 5.

6 a.m.	78·6
10 a.m.	84·9
2 p.m.	87·2
4 p.m.	85·0

NOTES FROM MAHBLESHWAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MAHBLESHWAR, Nov. 2.

THE weather here is simply charming, with the thermometer ranging between 67° and 72°. Last week we had a slight shower of rain, but since then it seems that it was the last of the season. Gentlemen and ladies have been continually arriving from the plains. The Polo and Race-course grounds are comparatively neglected, but the new Tennis ground has become a special favourite. Its situation is very central, and the Superintendent's efforts to make a public garden in its vicinity will no doubt meet with public approval. This new garden occupies the enclosure at the north end of the Bazaar, and if funds are available, we shall soon see this spot turned into a charming and delightful garden, that will be an addition to the somewhat crowded Bazaar locality.

It is to be hoped that the garden will be thrown open to the public, without any distinction. Apprehensions are entertained that it may not be so. The circumstance that the garden is now fenced in, coupled with the fact that the well standing in it and which had been hitherto used by the public of Malcolm Peth has been now exclusively used for watering the garden, may well lead to such an apprehension.

The well in the new Bazaar gardens was built in 1840 by a charitable Parsee lady. A tablet on it gives the name of Bai Awabai Cursetji Ghandhy, and it further announces that the charitable donor has dedicated the same to public use. For the last forty-eight years it has been so used in accordance with the donor's desire, and it would be unfair and unreasonable if the public were now to be denied its use. It is questioned whether or not the heirs of the donor have been consulted in this matter. But even the donor or her heirs would have no right to deprive the public of the use of the well after it has once been dedicated to the free and general use of the inhabitants. Our energetic Superintendent may not be himself aware of this circumstance, and I feel sure that if his attention be drawn to the subject he will see that any exclusive or restricted use of the well would be unjustifiable.

The picnic entertainments given at the Elphinstone Point and Warra by H. R. H. the Duke have been highly successful.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 19.

THE quarrel between the German and English doctors over the sick bed of the late Emperor Frederick bids fair to be the most notable of its kind on record. Men of this generation will never use the familiar phrase, "When doctors differ who shall decide?" without thinking of Bergmann and Gebhardt, Mackenzie, and Hovell. A doctor's feud beats politicians' quarrels hollow. For fierceness even Irish Nationalists are outdone. In itself the dispute would have been good enough to convulse European society; attended, as it is, with a great host of surrounding questions, each of importance, the matter becomes of international consequence and excites international interest. First, there was the stealing of proof-sheets and the hawking them around to the Press, two of our London morning dailies not being proof against the temptation of purchasing stolen goods. Then there was the seizure of all the copies in Germany which Bismarck's myrmidons could lay hands upon. I find, in my forecast of this action on the part of the redoubtable Prince, I was not sufficiently mindful of his Excellency's promptitude and skill. I ventured to predict that within twenty-four hours of the sale beginning all copies remaining on hand would be confiscated. Prince Bismarck evidently knew better than to let the lies (as he considers them) have twenty-four hours' circulation, and so he effected, in the most skilful manner imaginable, the seizure of the books ere ever they were offered for sale. The justification for this course, when the case comes before the Court, will be of a most interesting character. Ostensibly, the step was taken in the interests of the Teuton doctors attacked, and they are bound to prosecute the publisher and proceed against the author for libel within fourteen days, or the confiscated books must be returned. As both Bergmann and Gebhardt declare they do not intend to prosecute Mackenzie that plea falls to the ground, and one of treason has had to be substituted. This, you will agree, is a pretty incident. Next, in order of importance, is the attempt of irate Germans to connect the Empress Frederick with the work. The most explicit statements were made in the Reptile press respecting her Majesty's alleged part in the matter. One of these statements Sir Morell Mackenzie this morning declares to be a lie, and asserts that the Emperor's widow never saw a page of manuscript or a proof sheet, and that the earliest acquaintance she had with the book was when it reached her in complete form on the same day that Bismarck confiscated the German edition. A good deal is said in some of the papers here as to the pity of the whole thing, and censure is meted out to Morell Mackenzie for what he has done. There is, however, something of cant and hypocrisy in this. Mackenzie could hardly help himself. His book is a defence, not an attack. Probably it would have remained unwritten, and all the unseeming wrangle never have taken place, had it not been for the discreditable haste with which, immediately after the Emperor's decease, Bergmann and his *confreres* assailed the whole scope and course of Mackenzie's treatment. It is useless, however, to discuss the might-have-been. We are in the presence of attack and counter-attack. It is the opinion of most people that the latter is far more powerful than the former, and that unless there be a sufficient rejoinder the verdict of this age and succeeding ages will be against the Germans. Mackenzie's offer to refer the whole case to an American Board of experts shows that he is not afraid of subjecting his statements to expert scrutiny. As Bergmann declines the reference it would appear that he is afraid.

The Whitechapel murderer has not yet been caught, but it seems probable that the police are really on his track. Time, in this respect as in all others, has softened the anxieties of the situation; there is much less terror in the East End than there was, and interrupted trades have been resumed. All the same, there is alertness, and with so many watchful eyes peering everywhere, if the murderer is still in the East End he is almost certain to be apprehended. Whether it be a hoax or genuine, the letter which is published in this morning's papers, professedly from the murderer, is a gruesome one. The letter, with a small parcel, was addressed to Mr. Luck, Chairman of a Vigilance Committee. The parcel contained a portion of a human kidney, corresponding to that cut from the body of one of the murdered women, and was found on medical examination to be that of a woman of middle age, addicted to drink. The miscreant declared that he had cooked and eaten the other portion. His letter was appropriately dated "From Hell." As I have said, whether it is a hoax or a reality, the condition of mind it reveals is horrible enough in all conscience. There can be no doubt that, side by side with enormous advance in all that is best in civilization, we are experiencing reversions to a most detestable type, —a type to which it would be an offence to the lower animals to merely call bestial. In proof of what I say I refer to an account in yesterday's *Daily News* from a visitor at Tunbridge Wells of the hideous villainy and cold-blooded cruelty of two boys in that town, who committed murder, burned down houses and stacks of corn, and perpetrated generally the most diabolical crimes. This, too, with the most callous indifference imaginable. Nero, in his worst moments, could not have been more cruel and heartless than were these youths, one of whom was "saved" at a Salvation Army meeting and the other knelt at the penitent form and could not get "grace." Had he obtained "grace," probably, the confession he made would not have been forthcoming, and the precious pair of miscreants would have continued their deeds of murder and arson.

Gordon's statue has been unveiled in a hole-and-corner fashion. Both the memory and achievements of the man and the excellence of Mr. Boehm's work deserved a better fate. In a mild fog and in the presence of a few hundred people Mr. Plunkett performed his duty in the most mechanical and perfunctory manner. There was no speech-making—actually, because of the police regulations against meetings in the Square; assertedly, because "it is not the custom on such occasions to make any ceremonial or to make any speeches." It is a pity that such a reason should be given if for no other cause than because it is untrue. It is barely four months since Sir Bartle Frere's statue was unveiled on the Embankment; a "tamasha" took place on that occasion, in which the Prince and Princess of Wales, Sir Richard Temple, Sir George Birdwood, and others took part. A like ceremony marked the unveiling of the Tyndale monument and Lord Rosebery's unveiling of the Burns' memorial; the same is true of the Fawcett medallion in the Embankment Gardens. If the thing was to be done in such a shabby fashion nothing whatever should have been said as to the reasons why the course was adopted. The Socialists were in evidence ready to make speeches if Mr. Plunkett had uttered so many as a dozen words. But the Commissioner of Works was, for the nonce, a dumb dog; his eloquence was *non est*. The statue itself, being placed in the middle of the Square, behind Nelson's column, is dwarfed by that "Roman Candlestick." Otherwise it is a most effective piece of work, and adds to the dignity and interest of the central spot in the world's metropolis.

Unionism and Imperial Federation do not necessarily go together. A man may be solicitous for the legislative union between the United Kingdom and Ireland, and utterly unconcerned as to what may or may not happen to the Empire at large. This was forcibly impressed upon me a few days ago, when, lunching at a political club just off Pall Mall with one of the most prominent of Liberal Unionists, I took occasion to refer to the telegram in that morning's paper respecting the Canadian Premier's alleged *rapprochement* with the United States on the Fisheries and other questions. I added that I feared if we were not very careful we should lose Canada. "Well," asked my friend, "why shouldn't we? If Canada wants to break away from us why shouldn't she go? You surely don't believe in that stuff of Imperial Federation! Why, I have almost ceased to respect Lord Rosebery since he 'took up' with that fad. The customs line between the States and Canada ought to be abolished, and is certain to disappear some day, perhaps soon. Then, with American goods passing into the Dominion free, do you think we should stand heavy imposts on English goods? No; we should say to Canada, 'If you want to leave us you must go?' It is quite certain we should not fight to prevent her going. We could, no one can doubt, place all the American ports under contribution, and perhaps extort the cost of a war from the Yankees, but we should not keep Canada any the more for that. No; if Canada wants to go, she must go. The same is true of Australasia. When the Australasians are a few millions strong they, too, will go. And England will be the stronger. I imagine how much better it would be for us if South Africa were strong enough to be trusted alone. What a host of difficulties we should have avoided." And so on. I send you the monologue without commenting upon it. I thought this morning of the last two sentences I have quoted when I saw the telegram in the papers respecting the Cape and Bechuanaland. The speaker, Colonel Schermbrucker, who declares, in defiance of the Home Government, that the Cape authorities will take Bechuanaland and rule it themselves, is Minister for Crown Lands in Sir Gordon Sprigg's Ministry. He had been in office some three months when I was in South Africa two years ago, and I had several opportunities of seeing and speaking with him. Frankly, I must say I did not conceive a violent liking for the Cape Dutchman. In his younger days he was very hostile to British supremacy in South Africa, and, while residing in the Orange Free State, urged the advisability of Englishmen and the nearest trees being brought into contact, with a stout rope as the medium. He has heard of that remark many times more than he likes. He has all the hearty joviality ascribed to schnapps-loving Hollanders, and is never without a laugh upon his features. He is not popular with the English people in South Africa, but is a power with the Dutch. In the not distant future the British Government will have a heavy crop of colonial troubles to reap: alas! there is no preparation for harvesting.

An Indian journalist's hand in the *St. James's Gazette* is to be seen in articles on Indian affairs, all of the popular kind, and tending to prove the great advantage of the English supremacy. The initiative, however, does not, as I at first thought it did, proceed from Mr. Stephen Wheeler, whose connection with the *St. James's* I told you of a few weeks ago: that connection was of a temporary character It has now ceased, and a recent member of the staff of the *Bombay Gazette* has been appointed, nominally to edit the *Budget*, but generally to make the paper more interesting to Anglo-Indian readers in England. This week he has begun an Indian column of Notes and News compiled from the summaries printed in India for circulation in Europe. If the *Gazette* will only keep up what it has begun, it will confer a benefit on the English people, whose ignorance of India is yet a profound deep, as well as prove even more acceptable to returned Anglo-Indians than it is now.

Sir Lepel Griffin, wooing and flattering the agricultural labourers of Buckinghamshire, is as pretty a sight in its way as was that of Sir Richard Temple being hustled by an election crowd and leaving his coat-tails with the hustlers when he emerged from their midst. Mr. Jesse Collings, M.P., "Colonel" Drew Gay (who will be remembered as the representative of the *Daily Telegraph* during the Prince of Wales' visit to India) and some others, including Sir Lepel Griffin, have been to Claydon, in Buckinghamshire, to praise Liberal Unionism and to endeavour to secure the labourers' vote. A man who mixes in public life has, no doubt, to play many parts in his time, but few things are stronger, hardly any can be stranger, than the whilom "strong man" of the Indian Civil Service, "playing it low" to the lately enfranchised labourer. Sir Lepel is a good deal about town. What he means to do respecting Hyderabad no one knows with any definiteness, the latest statement being that he most assuredly will go to the Deccan, but will not take up his duties until January next. The voyage to India with Lord Lansdowne, upon which at one time he had set his heart, has long ago gone by the board.

Hyderabad (Deccan) shares are being handled with considerable freeness, but no price higher than £7 has been registered. It does not seem likely the value will go any higher until some action is taken by the Nizam's Government, or a compromise between Government and concessionaires, is arrived at.

"Not many days would elapse before the *Times* would be writhing beneath the feet of an indignant nation like a crushed worm." This is Mr. Labouchere's prediction regarding the celebrated special Commission which begins work seriously next Monday, and which is already exciting an extraordinary amount of interest. Of course, Mr. Labouchere is a strong partisan, but he has not the evil reputation of making reckless assertions respecting matters of fact, however high-flown and impracticable some of his political views may seem to some of us. It is well known that perhaps more than any other member of the Liberal party he enjoys the confidence of Mr. Parnell, and he is probably only repeating what has been communicated to him from Nationalist sources when he declares that the evidence of forgery will be so overwhelming that our old friend Torquemada, if he were living, would be convinced. I do not know whether it will be considered as in any way corroborating Mr. Labouchere's prophecy, but I may mention that the Irish leader is in good spirits at the prospect of winning an easy victory. I met Mr. Parnell walking with one of his junior counsel, Mr. Tim Harrington, in the Strand last night, and I thought the uncrowned King, though still rather pale, was looking in better health than I have seen him in for a long time past. The rumour to which I referred last week, that the Attorney-General had returned his brief, is now denied. I find among the Conservatives many persons who think it is a mistake, from a party point of view, for the principal Law Officer of the Crown to appear as the advocate of the *Times*. Whichever way the inquiry results, the opponents of the Government are sure to make capital out of Sir Richard Webster's acceptance of the *role*. Probably, the majority of your readers will think the objection unreasonable, and that is how it strikes many here. To the Attorney-General's share in framing the Crimes and Allegations (Members of Parliament) Bill the Liberals properly objected, and their protests were so far effectual, that Sir Richard Webster retired, leaving the measure in charge of his colleague, Mr. Solicitor-General. But now that the Bill is an Act of Parliament, there is no valid reason why the Attorney-General should not exercise his rights as a member of the Bar and dispose of his services to one of the parties. Mr. George Lewis, the astute attorney employed in getting up the case for Mr. Parnell and his friends, is fond of doing smart things; I almost wonder he did not offer a brief to Sir Edward Clarke. Perhaps the latter would not have felt justified in accepting a retainer, but it would have added an element of piquancy to the proceedings if we could have had the Attorney-General on one side and the Solicitor-General on the other. Still I suspect there will be no lack of piquancy, and, perhaps, too much before the case, if it may be so described, comes to an end. The official particulars of the "charges and allegations," though they have not been published by the *Times*, have appeared in some of the other papers, and next to the large number of persons of all sorts and both sexes—no less than 65 out of the 85 Irish members are included in the list—against whom it is proposed to give evidence, the thing that principally strikes the public is the vagueness of the indictment. There may have been an object in putting the charges and allegations in this general way; otherwise it is not unreasonable to suppose that the individual who framed them was unaware or had forgotten the significant observation which fell from the lips of the President of the Special Commission a few weeks ago. "The Land League movement," said Sir James Hannen, "is not what we are inquiring into, but the charges and allegations against persons." Some surprise has also been expressed in various quarters at the absence of Michael Davitt's name from the "particulars" handed in by the *Times*, and a good many reasons, more or less ingenious, are advanced to account for the apparent leniency shown by Printing House Square to an individual whom it is in other ways just now playing off against Mr. Parnell.

Mr. Davitt's letter to the *Times* has attracted an immense amount of attention, but not more than it deserved. It is considered that Mr. Gladstone will hardly be able to avoid noticing it when he speaks at Birmingham next month. Mr. Davitt, who can scarcely be called a Parnellite, is, however, outwardly at least, on terms of political friendship with the leader of the Irish Parliamentary party, although he does not thoroughly approve of their policy, and for that reason chiefly has always refused a seat in the House of Commons. Mr. Davitt, notwithstanding his refusal to enter Parliament as a follower of Mr. Parnell, is in thorough touch with leading politicians, and there is probably no figure better known in the lobbies of St. Stephen's than that of the dark, spare, one-armed man whose appearance realizes more fully than that of any person I know the typical revolutionist. With the masses of Ireland I believe—certainly with the Irish masses living in our big English towns—Mr. Davitt is almost an idol. His Socialism is of a very pronounced type, and it was characteristic of him that at the demonstration held in Hyde Park, shortly after the passing of the Crimes Act, he held aloof from the Liberal speakers and harangued the crowd from the break containing Citizens Hyndman, Burns and Co. Still, although Mr. Davitt's views on politico-social questions are so extreme, he is listened to attentively, because he has given, his opponents the impression that he is an honest man. Like the Unionists generally, Mr. Davitt professes some anxiety to know what Mr. Gladstone's future scheme for the pacification of Ireland is to be, particularly as regards the agrarian difficulty. The point raised by Mr. Davitt is as important as it is inconvenient and inopportune to the Liberals; and it will be curious to see how it is met by those who are authorized to speak both on behalf of the Liberal and the Irish party. Mr. Davitt makes it clear that unless England undertakes out of her own pocket to compensate the Irish landlords, a thing utterly out of the question, she must have no voice or hand in the settlement. Indeed, he declares that the Imperial Parliament is incapable of bringing about a settlement, and that although there may be an Irish Legislature in Dublin, chaos will still reign in the truly distressful country. "If a Westminster Parliament is to solve the Irish land question and to compensate the landlords at a figure which the people of Ireland must pay, it will become for us a forced contract, similar in every respect to the no-alternative rent 'contracts' of the landlord and tenant system of the pre-Land League times. Such a 'settlement,'" he adds, "would be sure to be generous to the landlords rather than just all round, and would be certain to give rise to movements of repudiation and to keep alive agrarian discontent." He maintains that if the Irish people are to be held responsible by England for the prodigious sum of money which such a settlement will need, "it is the Irish and not the English people to whom such settlement must in justice be left." The Unionists, small blame to them, are making no little capital out of the disunion among the Home Rulers disclosed by Mr. Davitt's important deliverance; and the *Times* also welcomes it as showing "what short shrift the owners of land in Ireland would meet with if they were handed over to the tender mercies of a Parliament in Dublin" The Parnellites hardly meet the latter thrust when they reply that they are not as Mr. Davitt, that some of them (not many(are landowners themselves, and that they have no wish to dispossess the squirearchy without compensation. "That may be true," their opponents reply, "but it does not follow that with your present views you would be members of the Parliament in Dublin. What guarantee is there that that assembly, if it ever comes into existence, will not consist entirely, or almost entirely, of Davitts"? There is something in this view of the matter, but it is based on the assumption—gratuitous it seems to me—that if the Irish Parliament is revived it will consist of a single chamber, all of whose members are elected by the popular vote. Moreover, it is only fair to Mr. Davitt to remember that Socialist and enemy of the landlords as he is, even he, "in the interests of peace," is willing that the amount of the compensation—the principle is not in question—should be decided by a mixed commission of landlords and tenant. His concession is not couched in gracious terms, but it is plain and unmistakeable. "Irishmen my way of thinking, who do not believe the Irish landlords entitled to one farthing of compensation for having scourged and all but ruined our country, are nevertheless willing, in the interests of peace, to give them what a representative commission of people and landlords would agree upon as a just price for what they claim to be their interests." The attention which this remarkable letter has attracted is shown by the consideration paid to Mr. Davitt's proposals by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach in his vigorous speech at Plymouth a few nights ago. The President of the Board of Trade holds, as might be supposed, entirely different views from Mr. Davitt's on the subject, and warns the people of Ireland that if they succeed in the "uprooting of landlordism" their last state may be worse then the first. "I can assure you of this," said Sir Michael, "that the relation of landlord and tenant is infinitely easier to the tenant than the relation of money-lender and freeholder."

ROUGH WEATHER AT SEA.

THE P. and O. s. s. Clyde, which arrived here yesterday afternoon with the English mail, report having experienced stormy weather between Aden and Bombay. Whether it was the tail end of the cyclone which has caused such havoc along the southern coast of India, or whether it was an atmospheric disturbance having no connection whatever with the cyclone, is a matter on which no certain opinion can be pronounced. But whatever it was the steamer went through it without any mishap, and the only result of the high seas and strong winds which she encountered was that she came in late by about half a dozen hours. The first signs of unsettled weather became visible on Thursday, when there was a heavy cross sea and swell. The weather continued unabated throughout the night, and on Friday morning matters became a little worse. The sky was overcast and the wind was strong. The appearance of sea and sky was exceedingly threatening, and the wind by degrees developed into a gale. There was a very high confused sea, with an easterly swell, and the ship was pitching and labouring heavily. Towards evening the storm moderated to a strong breeze, but the sea was still very much confused, and the aspect of the sky continued to create uneasiness. As night advanced, the wind considerably decreased in violence, and though there was still a cross swell and a cloudy sky, it appeared that the storm had nearly spent its force. On Saturday, the weather was somewhat rough, but the wind had settled down into a fresh breeze. The sky, however, remained overcast down to Sunday, when vivid flashes of lightning were happily the only indications of bad weather. In the afternoon, while the steamer was about 280 miles from Bombay, she observed a native craft showing signals of distress. The nacoda appeared to have miscalculated the duration of the voyage, and consequently he had run short of water. The dhow was coming from the east coast of Africa, bound for this port, with a cargo of honey and sandalwood. She had, besides, six passengers on board, and the crew numbered fourteen men. They stated that they had been two months out, and had not experienced any sort of rough weather at all. Their want having been supplied the steamer resumed her course. It is expected that the native boat will take about a week before she arrives in this harbour.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

MISS E. A. MANNING'S VISIT TO INDIA.

AMONGST the visitors to India this cold weather is Miss E. A. Manning, whose work in connection with the National Indian Association, and whose many kindnesses to Indians resident in England, have prompted a Bombay poet to inscribe the following welcome to her :—

From the great Land, where Womanhood, when dowered
With sovereign-virtues in its Empress-Queen,
Has its perfection's crown attained ;—the Land
Whose Social Order, though in Saxon times
Grounded on Man's supremacy, has, since
The feudal ages, shifted fast its base
Towards an Equality of Sex ;—the Land
Where "sweet girl-graduates" realising dim
The Laureate Poet's vision, force their way
To the Professions, emulous to share
With fellow-men their honors academic,
And their competitive pursuits and trades,
Thus raising for the future, problems fraught
With economic meanings, vast and vague,
And heralding an age wherein we know not
How far mind and heart, intelligence and feelings,
The mental and emotional elements
That make up the sum of being, shall fulfil
Each in its sphere its own allotted task ;
From that great Land, your advent here bespeaks,
Or, (let me say) it is synchrónous with,
The promise of a kindred change. How can
England and Hindustan (whose fortunes, since
Clive won at Plassey, been united so,
By thousand influences, thousand links
Of commerce, science, education, art),
How can they live and breathe apart, without
Reciprocally drawing close together?
Welcome, then, Lady of large-hearted views,
Of kindly sympathies, ameliorating aims,
And sweet philanthropy. No stranger, you
Are here. For you have known for years agone
"India in England." Yours has been to watch
The youthful pilgrims from far Hindustan
To English shrines in search of light and lore ;
And more than one of them have you not saved
From the great city's risks! Have you not led
Many a young Hindu by the hand, to show
All that is purest, highest and the best
In western manners or in western life
So different from his own! Or, satisfied
The young aspirant's quest for archetypes
Of conduct, great exemplars, models high,
Of thought and action, wherefrom he may draw
In after-years, his own life-plans, how low
His lot in life may be? But heretofore
The individual was your only care.
Your voyage to the East has brought you close
In contact with the classes, creeds and castes,
The vast communities which swarm so thick
This "National-Indian" continent. They are
The monuments of a past age, to which
The civilizations of the west are types
Of yesterday. Their systems, grown archaic,
Refuse to bend to needs of modern life.
But they have still their uses. They present
Within the *mandir*, which the Brahman built,
Behind the *parda*, which the Moslem brought,
Or on the fields the ryot still cultivates
With his "plough primitive," much to preserve
If not much to admire, so that the whole,
With new improvements grafted on the old,
May suit the changes whereto we are all
Fast drifting. But no. Let me not forestal
Your thoughts.—Whate'er your work may be, to see
The beauties with which Nature has endowed
Our mountains, woods and rivers, from Kashmir
To Comorin ; to watch our social life,
Domestic duty, civic privilege,
(Some of which date before the Sanskrit times,
When Aryan settlers squatted on the land),
To see how these mid new conditions work
Eliminating the effete ; or how
The problem of instructing Indian thought
By English methods and by English minds,
Great English institutions, English art,
And English knowledge, may in time be solved,
So that a wise and loyal race may rise,
Strong in its consciousness of being part
Of greatest Empire World has ever known ;
Or, e'en perchance in case your duty be
To aid the local efforts of a few
Benevolent hearts, that slowly strive to raise
The woman's *status* here, or to lift up
The Indian institutions by degrees
From their old, changeless grooves ;—whatever be
Your self-appointed mission, may you find
At every step of progress you may make,
Interest and pleasure in this classic land,
Where much is to be studied, more to love,
But most of all there is to modernise.

* * * *

THE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—This year the University has notified that the examinations, which used to be held on the 1st Monday in November, will take place on the 2nd Monday, instead of on the first. All the other examinations will be held on the fixed dates. As no mention is made of the 2nd B. A., presumably both the 1st and 2nd B. A. will be held on the same date.

Now, there are many who are candidates for both the examinations. How is the University going to manage for these people, if both are to take place simultaneously? Are these to answer both papers at the same time, giving one-and-a-half hours for each? Are they to remain in the University Hall for the whole day, possibly night also, answering one after another till four papers, two of each, are over?

It is rumoured in some quarters that the Registrar intends holding the examinations in the morning. Surely, this is one of the worst arrangements that could be made. After hard mental labour for the whole day, the candidates return home after 6 in the evening, and after putting up with the trials of Bombay native hotel life, to get up early next morning, be at the University doors at 7, return after 10, and go back again at 2 p.m., after a hasty and poor meal, to answer another paper would be unnecessarily trying.

Nov. 5. SYMPATHISER.

THE STANLEY OPERA COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A paragraph recently appeared in your newspaper and in other journals in Northern India, stating that a power of attorney had been sent to India in order to obtain the release of four young ladies of the Stanley Opera Company, and to obtain the payment of their salaries. I would be greatly obliged if you would permit me to contradict this. Having been Mr. Stanley's business manager in Calcutta and elsewhere for about eighteen months, and having known that gentleman for the last fifteen years, I am able to state that there can be no foundation for any assertion about his not having paid any member of his company the salary due. In the first place, apart from the Stanley Company having scored the greatest success wherever it has been in India, Mr. Stanley is a rich man, possessing much land and valuable property in Australia, and being independent, need not depend upon his company's earning. Also the father and guardian of the young ladies, mentioned in the paragraph to which I refer, was in constant correspondence with Mr. Stanley, and was in receipt of remittances from him.—Yours, &c.,

THOS H. BABINGTON,
Late Manager, Stanley's Opera Co.

Bombay, Nov. 5.

TRAMWAY HORSES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—For the last three weeks the horses used in trams from Girgaum to Bori Bunder, between the hours of 10 and 12, are perfectly useless, for they merely walk over the distance, notwithstanding the strenuous efforts of the drivers and the conductors to urge them with their whips to make them go a little faster. But no! This morning I started in a tram at forty minutes past 11 o'clock, and before we reached the Victoria Terminus junction, it was eight minutes past 12, thus covering the distance of a little over a mile in twenty-eight minutes! There were several passengers who were grumbling at the snail's pace the horse was going, and said they would have preferred a bullock hackery to this slow-coach. The horse looked like the one given in *Punch* of Oct. 13, with the remark by a Kennel Huntsman—"A man brought this (animal) here last night, but he did not leave no message to say if it were for ridin' or bilin'." I suppose both were for boiling! I have always walked this distance in twenty-five minutes; so that I would have reached my destination sooner by walking than by using the tram-car. I merely wish to call the attention of the energetic managing director of the company with a view to pension off some of the old hacks, and replace them by fresh ones.

Nov. 5. K. B. B.

SIR MORELL MACKENZIE ON THE LATE GERMAN EMPEROR'S ILLNESS.

It was anticipated that Sir Morell Mackenzie's rejoinder to the German doctors would have occasioned a profound sensation, and that anticipation has been far more than verified. The contents of the volume are remarkable as they are pathetic and painful. Everyone regrets that such a controversy should have arisen, and many disapprove of the tone of Sir Morell Mackenzie's defence, but it must be allowed on all sides that the making of that defence was forced upon him. He had already been attacked virulently, unscrupulously, and persistently in the columns of the reptile press, and his treatment of the late Emperor had been made the subject of rancorous abuse and, he says, misrepresentation in the pamphlet of Messrs Bergmann and Gerhardt. Therefore, although if Sir Morell Mackenzie had let off the attack with this volume, its taste, and temper might fairly be condemned, it assumes quite another complexion when it is borne in mind that he has been practically condemned to silence for many months, while his professional and personal reputation has been made the subject of incessant vilification. Professional reserve and professional etiquette are very admirable and desirable in their place, but unless we expected them to transform medical men into angles we could not expect them to operate much in the present case. The preface tells us of some of the difficulties with which the author had to contend :—

My position, as will easily be understood, was one of the greatest difficulty, owing not only to the overwhelming responsibility of the case itself, but to what I may call its external complications. I know of no instance in history in which a physician, who simply tried to do his duty to his patient to the best of his ability, has had to endure so much calumny and misrepresentation. I say nothing of the abuse and even threats which were liberally showered on me, for to these things I was utterly indifferent, and I can, therefore, claim no credit for despising them. But one must be more—or less—than man to bear deliberate and persistent distortion of his words and acts and motives with equanimity. It is true that the accusations were in many instances absurd, and even self-contradictory, but my assailants evidently acted on the cynical maxim attributed to Voltaire, "Throw mud enough and some of it is sure to stick" and from the nature of the case there were few, even among professional men, who could form a correct judgment on the facts as presented to them. Two things supported me in what would otherwise have been an intolerable position. First, my own consciousness of perfect integrity of purpose; secondly, the absolute trust and delicate consideration with which from first to last I was trusted by my noble-hearted patient. No physician could wish for a patient more obedient to his injunctions, more full of "sweet reasonableness," than the ruler of the mighty Empire of Germany.

Sir Morell Mackenzie does not tell us by whom he was called in, possibly for reasons which it is not difficult to appreciate. He arrived at Berlin on May 20, 1887, and says :—

His Imperial Highness received me most graciously, apologising, with the charming *bonhomie* which endeared him to all who knew him, for all the trouble which his throat was causing to other people, and in particular for the long and fatiguing journey which it had entailed on me. He spoke in English with scarcely a trace of foreign accent, but his voice, though perfectly intelligible, was little better than a gruff whisper. His Imperial Highness offered to submit himself to examination there and then, but on my venturing to suggest that it would be better that I should first confer with the doctors already in attendance, he at once acceded to my request.

At their first consultation the German doctors expressed the decided opinion that the growth was cancerous. Sir Morell dissented from this view, and said that it would be premature to judge until some of the growth had been removed and microscopically examined. He then proposed to Professor Gerhardt to take away a piece of it in the forceps, to which that gentleman replied that "I cannot operate with forceps." Dr. Tobold, in answer to a similar inquiry, said, "I no longer operate."

These replies increased the surprise which I already felt at a case of such a nature having been entrusted to the hands of these gentlemen, for a throat specialist who cannot use the forceps is like a physician who cannot use the stethoscope, or a carpenter who cannot handle a saw. I then expressed my readiness to attempt the operation, and it was unanimously agreed that, if I succeeded, the fragment removed should be sent to Professor Virchow, who is universally admitted to be the greatest living authority on all matters pertaining to morbid anatomy.

Sir Morell complains that in their pamphlet the German doctors disingenuously insinuate that he was merely "entrusted" with the operation as the "handicraftsman to carry out the behests of my scientific superiors" :—

My colleagues had not taken the very first step towards establishing their diagnosis on a scientific basis, nor apparently had they even thought of so doing. The proposal came from me, and it was only after they had acknowledged their inability to carry it out that I undertook to make the attempt. I must be excused for dwelling a little on this point, for it was from this circumstance that the jealousy of my German colleagues, which subsequently led to so much unpleasantness, first took origin.

Sir Morell describes with considerable expressiveness the chagrin of the German doctors when he succeeded in removing two pieces of the growth, neither of which revealed the slightest traces of cancer. He had saved the Crown Prince from a terrible risk, as the following quotation will show :—

In the course of a walk, in which the Crown Princess was good enough to invite me to accompany her, she informed me that before my arrival it had been determined to perform an external operation on the Crown Prince. This was fixed to take place at 7 a. m. on Saturday, May 21st. An operating-table had been brought from the Charite hospital, and two nurses were already in the palace. Her Imperial Highness said that it had been Bergmann's intention to open the larynx in the middle line in front, so as to see the extent and connections of the growth with a view to its complete removal if feasible. In fact, as Her Imperial Highness observed, "It was to be an exploratory operation; but when once begun it was quite uncertain where it would end." These statements are confirmed by Professor von Bergmann himself, who affirms, moreover that he had all the risks of the proposed operation and its probable results laid clearly before the Prince. From what he says, however, it is easy to gather that he gave the Prince a highly optimistic view of his prospect, especially in the matter of voice. I have the best reason for beliving that it was not till several months later, when the Crown Prince was at Braemar, that he learned quite accidentally from one of his gentlemen-in-waiting the formidable nature of the operation which had been almost forced on him in May.

The following is Sir Morell's account of his position at this time (May, 1887) :—

Before concluding this chapter, I think it well to define, with the utmost possible clearness, the exact position which I took up with reference to this most difficult case. This is the more necessary inasmuch as my attitude has been misunderstood and misrepresented to an extent almost without précedent in medical practice. I repeat that I gave no opinion one way or the other as to the nature of the disease. I did not say tht it was not cancer; I only said that that opinion was "not proven," and in the absence of positive proof I refused to sanction surgical procedures which at present are at the best more orless of the nature of experiments, which are always dangerous to life, nearly always destructive to the voice, and which even "when successful," too often leave the patient unfit for the business of life, or even sometimes in a condition worse than death itself. Till the nature of the case should be clearly proved, it seemed to me to be my duty not merely as a physcian, but as a man to oppose the application of a remedy which the patient migh justly think worse than the disease.

The author expressly states that his German colleagues fully accepted the responsibility, in common with him, for his new treatment of the Crown Prince.

If, in spite of Professor Virchow's report, Bergmann and Gerhardt were convinced at that period that the disease was cancer, and at the same time had no confidence in me, either as an observer, or an operator, the only honourable course towards the patient for these practitioners to have pursued was to have openly withdrawn from me, and to have issued a separate report. Instead of this they endorsed the resolution which was come to with regard to the conduct of the case *in foro externo* at least, and thereby contracted a solidarity of responsibility with me. The only possible explanation of their conduct, supposing them to be honourable men, is that they did not feel at all sure about the diagnosis. Further on it will be shown that, at the end of September or beginning of October von Bergmann actually admitted that I had been right in the course I had recommended in the early summer.

Sir Morell defends his choice of London as the place at which his treatment should be tried, both because he was better able to carry it out there and because the Crown Prince was most anxious to fulfil an engagement he had entered into many months previously to be present at the Queen's jubilee celebration. One of the most serious charges that Sir Morell makes against the German doctors is as to the use, by Professor Gerhardt, of the galvano-cautery *every day* for a fortnight :—

Now, Professor Gerhardt himself tells us that at a very early period of his connection with the case he suspected that the affection was malignant. This makes the manner in which he proceeded to deal with it simply incomprehensible, except on the supposition that his very anxiety made him reckless. It is certain that if the growth was not malignant from the first Gerhardt, by his unmerciful use of the galvano-cautery, went the surest way to make it so. I do not say that he actually caused the cancer; no one has the right to dogmatise in medicine, which is still an inexact science, in which nearly every fact is open to more than one interpretations. I do not hesitate, however, to say that the treatment adopted by Professor Gerhardt was at once unscientific and injudicious. He cannot escape from this dilemma—either his treatment was too thorough, or it was not thorough enough. If he believed the growth to be benign, the repeated burning to which he subjected it was barbarous; if, as he says, he was doubtful as to its nature that very doubt should have stayed his hand, and have led him to invoke surgical aid much sooner than he did. On twelve consecutive days, according to his own admission, did this physician burn the Crown Prince's larynx with a red-hot wire, and again on four subsequent occasions at short intervals. Finally, as if all this were not enough, he thought it necessary to sear the edge of the vocal cord with a flat burner! There is no record in medical literature, so far as I am aware, in which the cautery, a most valuable agent if properly handled, was so terribly misused.

At this time the prospects of a favourable issue of the disease seemed to be somewhat brighter, but Sir Morell says that he never underrated its danger to the Crown Princess. He explained fully what its developments might be, naming cancer as one of them, and he declares that he is prepared to produce documentary evidence in support of his statement that he was perfectly frank with the Crown Princess, and though necessarily not so outspoken with his illustrious patient, he never said anything to produce false hopes. The soundness of caution was unfortunately too soon to be demonstrated :—

On the 17th (October) the larynx became acutely congested, and ten days later the subglottic swelling was seen to be increasing in size, and the whole of the left side of the larynx was somewhat enlarged. On Oct 28 the surface of the tumour became slightly ulcerated, and the vocal cord above it was slightly swollen along its free edge. In spite of this the illustrious patient's voice was quite clear, and in the opinion of the Crown Princess perfectly natural. A mournful interest attaches to this remark of Her Imperial Highness, for this was the last time she was ever to hear the true sound of that beloved voice. The next day the Crown Prince became hoarse again, and on Oct. 30 a new swelling was noticed beneath the *right* vocal cord, whilst the one on the other side was seen to be throwing out off-shoots.

On Nov. 6 Sir Morell made another examination of the Prince's throat.

Without rising from my chair I informed his Imperial Highness that a very unfavourable change had taken place in his throat. He said, "Is it cancer?" to which I replied, "I am sorry to say, Sir, it looks very much like it, but it is impossible to be certain." I felt that evasive answers, which for the patient's own sake medical men are often compelled to give under similar circumstances, would in the present instances have been out of place. The Crown Prince received the communication with perfect calmness. After a moment of silence he grasped my hand and said, with that smile of peculiar sweetness which so well expressed the mingled gentleness and strength of his character, "I have lately been fearing something of this sort. I thank you, Sir Morell, for being so frank with me." In all my long experience I have never seen a man bear himself under similar circumstances with such unaffected heroism. He showed not the least sign of depression, but spent the day in his ordinary occupations; and at dinner-time that evening he was cheerful without apparent effort, and chatted freely in his usual manner. A day or two afterwards, in reply to a question as to his general health, the Crown Prince said he had never felt better in his life, adding, with a smile, "Under the circumstances, I really must apologise for feeling so well!" To appreciate the extraordinary fortitude displayed by this magnanimous man, it must be remembered that what he had heard was something much worse than a mere sentence of death. He believed at that moment that he was doomed only too surely to a lingering agony worse than death. There is nothing more terrible than the struggle of a powerful constitution with the slow but relentless advance of malignant disease, when the life is, as it were, eaten out of a man bit by bit, and each day's sufferings are made worse by the anticipation of those that are to come. This was the prospect which the Crown Prince looked forward to without fear, "placing his trust in God," to use his own words; it was one which would have struck dismay into the heart of many a brave man who has never felt fear on the battlefield.

The Crown Prince declined to submit to any operation until February, when the difficulty of breathing increased to such an extent as to cause him serious inconvenience. Then tracheotomy was performed by Dr. Brahmann, according to Sir Morell most unskilfully. Up to that the Crown Prince had never been really "ill," now he became a confirmed invalid." Tubes were employed for the windpipe, which were ill fitting and improperly constructed, so that they were actual instruments of torture. They chafed and irritated the place so much that the unfortunate sufferer could not sleep with coughing. But affairs were rendered still worse by the bungling of Prof- Bergmann, who pushed a tube with sharp edges into the structures of the neck, instead of into the windpipe, forming a false passage, around which a large abscess gathered, bringing the Emperor's life to an end ten months before the disease running its natural course would have done so. In fact, Sir Morell does not hesitate to say that on this occasion Prof. Bergmann dealt the Emperor his deathblow :—

It is beyond all question that the disease made much more rapid progress after the tracheotomy than before. As a rule, that operation has quite the opposite effect, for it givens the diseased parts comparative rest, and so far saves them from irritation. Why was the result so woefully different in the present case? Because the violent shaking of the larynx broke down the tissues, and caused as much destruction in a few weeks as is ordinarily produced by the unassisted action of the disease in many months. What was this shaking of the larynx due to? To the violent and almost continual coughing set up by the chafing of the delicate inner wall of the windpipe by ill-fitting tracheotomy tubes. Later on, as will be told in due course, a further source of irritation was supplied by the tricking into the windpipe of matter from an abscess caused by Professor von Bergmann's blundering efforts to make force supply the place of skill in introducing a canula.

There is some consolation in learning that, except when Bergmann "ploughed up the tissues of the neck," the Emperor suffered no actual pain. An amusing account—the only bright page in a very gloomy and touching book—is given of the extraordinary suggestions which poured in on the Crown Prince as to the treatment and cure of his disease from all parts of the earth, and from all sorts and conditions of people. Sir Morell appears to place these quack nostrums in very much the same category as Von Bergmann's repeated injunction to treat the case after tracheotomy, antiseptically :—

On one occasion Schrader asked me to tell Hovell (as the latter did not speak German) that surgeons who did not carry out treatment antiseptically were liable to serious punishment in Germany, and that recently a surgeon had been sentenced to three months' imprisonment for neglecting to use antiseptic treatment in a case of compound fracture of the arm. I pointed out to Schrader that, in the after treatment of tarcheotomy, the use of antiseptics was of little importance, cleanliness being all that was required. I said that of course in the case of a wound from which by the use of antiseptics, germs could be excluded, that method was of the most utility; but, in the case of a canula worn in the throat, and necessarily open to the air of the room, the antiseptic method could not be applied. He answered that it was Professor von Bergmann's wish that Mr. Hovell should have these directions. It appeared to me that the Professor of Surgery, in the matter of antisepticism, attended to the letter rather than to the spirit, and whilst insisting on minute observances connected with the instruments—observances which had been discarded by the inventor of the system himself—he did not always, perhaps, pay sufficient regard to personal cleanliness. I afterwards told the Crown Prince that I had been requested to inform Hovell that he would run the risk of spending three months in prison if he did not use carbolic acid freely. His Imperial Highness answered with a smile, "If Mr. Hovell is sent to prison, I shall have to go there too."

The following refers to the death of the Emperor William :—

On March 8 news reached San Remo that the aged Emperor was in a critical condition, and a despatch was received from Prince Bismarck, urging the immediate return of the Crown Prince. His Imperial Highness sent for me, and asked, "Will there be any danger in my returning at once to Berlin?" I answered, "Yes, sir, there would be some danger." He then said, "There are some occasions when it is the duty of a man to run risks, and such an occasion is now before me. I shall return the day after to-morrow. I shall be obliged to you to make whatever medical arrangements you think necessary, and to confer with Count Radolinsky on the subject. I look to you to take all steps possible in order to reduce the danger of my journey north to a minimum."

The next day news arrived of the death of the Emperor William I was not with the august patient at the time, but I was informed by an eye witness that he was greatly agitated on receiving the intelligence. When I had the honour of seeing his Majesty, he was still much upset. He spoke little of the event, though it was evident that he felt the loss of his aged father much more keenly than might have been anticipated, considering that the death of a man of such advance age could hardly have been unexpected. Nothing better shows how far the character of the Crown Prince stood above the ordinary standard of mankind than the fact that the shock of his venerable parents death left no room for some time for any other feeling. Private sorrow, however, had to give way to public duty; the responsibilities of his new position had to be faced, and Frederick the Third determined to return at once to his own dominions.

The new Emperor was deeply anxious to appear at his father's funeral :—

His Majesty asked me if it would be possible for him to take his place at the mournful ceremony, but I was obliged to inform him that in the state of health he was in the emotional excitement inseparable from the occasion, to say nothing of exposure to the bitter weather which then prevailed, would make such a step in the highest degree dangerous. For once the Imperial sufferer appeared to be unwilling to obey my injunctions; he begged hard to be allowed to pay the last tribute of respect to the venerable parent by whose death-bed he had not been able to stand, and it required all the firmness I could command to induce him to give way. The funeral took place on the 16th, and his Majesty was more depressed than I had ever seen him. His countenance expressed the deepest sorrow; he was restless and agitated, and twice he pointed to a window looking towards Berlin, saying "I ought to be there!"

A short time after the fatal bungling of Von Bergmann with the canula. Sir Morell writes :—

In view of the serious aspect which the case was assuming, I thought it right to inform the Emperor that he was in a position of considerable danger, and I ventured to hint to his Majesty that if he had any matters to settle it would be advisable for him to do so now. The Emperor received this communication with his usual perfect calmness, and shook me warmly but gravely by the hand, saying slowly, "I am much obliged to you for telling me. I hope I shall get better—for the sake of my people." I noticed that his Majesty made a slight pause after the word "better," as if he were thinking aloud. At that moment Frederick the Noble was no doubt thinking of the enlightened and far reaching schemes for the internal develop ment of Germany, which had been maturing in his mind through all those years of conscientious preparation for his great office.

The regret for the uselessness of it all was not for himself but for his people, who were to lose the blessing of his wise and beneficent rule almost before they had learned to appreciate it.

I believe it was on this day (April 20) that the Emperor made his touching remark to the Crown Prince: Lerne zu leiden ohne zu klagen. (Learn to suffer without complaining.) No one was ever better fitted to teach this lesson by his own example than this most patient of sufferers. Another story which was current about the same time, to the effect that the Emperor gave to the Court Chaplain Schrader a slip of paper bearing these words: "Do not pray for my recovery, but for my release," is entirely apocryphal. His Majesty was not aware that the distinguished divine had called at the Schloss till some hours after he had left.

The Empress herself took an active part in the nursing, showing a practical knowledge of the art equal to that of any trained nurse.

Her Majesty had several times given excellent proof of her skill and gentleness in dealing with the sick and wounded in the military hospitals during the bloody campaigns of 1866 and 1870 and now when her own gallant soldier-husband was laid low, she managed the details of the sick room in a way that filled us all with admiration. Hitherto the assistance which the Empress had given us, though of the greatest value was more of a moral than a practical kind. Often indeed when we docters were losing heart, her Majesty would cheer us up and stimulate us to fresh efforts by her courage and example; but now her struggles were really heroic. Often I have seen her wipe away her tears in the Emperor's ante-room, and then go in to him with a smiling face, bringing, as it were, a stream of sunshine into the chamber of suffering, and chasing the look of pain and wear iness from the poor patient's countenance. Now Her Majesty took a most actitve part in the work and showed herself full of devises for ministering to the Emperor's comfort.

This is Sir Morell's account of the last scene of all :—

In order not to intrude on the grief of the sorrowing family, at ten o'clock I took up my post in the room immediately adjoining the Emporor's bedroom, paying a short visit to the Emperor every few minutes. At eleven o'clock the eyes of the poor patient, which had languidly followed every movement of the Empress, became fixed, the intervals in drawing breath became greatly lengthened, and soon after 11 a.m. I had the sorrowful duty of announcing to the Empress that life was extinct. With his broken-hearted family, and severals of his devoted servants kneeling around him, Frederick the Noble breathed his last.

There is little space left to comment, if comment is necessary, on this book. It tells its own tale with every appearance of accuracy, and with undoubted literary and dialectical skill. It is probably destined to reopen one of the most distressing controversies which has ever originated in doctors' differences. But there is one point on which no controversy is possible, and on which Sir Morell Mackenzie's pages speak with unique and unassailable authority. That is as to the splendid character of the Emperor Frederick, and his full claim to the title which Sir Morell Mackenzie has, somewhat egotistically, undertaken to confer upon him.

FIRE AT THE GOVERNMENT INDIA STORES.

At an early hour on Oct. 17 a fire broke out in the India Stores of the Government in Beluedere Road, Lambeth. Not a second was lost in raising the alarm. Fortunately the stores are in direct telephonic communication with the Waterloo Road Fire Brigade. Through the instrument the firemen were at once warned that a fire was burning in the stores, and so within a minute steamers were despatched from Kensington, Southwark, Tooley Street, Waterloo Road and other of the stations surrounding the fire. In the meantime the hose was attached to two of the private hydrants fitted all over the buildings, and steady streams of water were poured upon the flames. In the course of half an hour, however, all danger of the fire spreading was at an end, and half an hour's further working saw the out-break completely extinguished. Considerable damage has been done.

In the northern division of Calcutta there is an increase of cholera. During October the deaths rose to 130, and the officiating Health Officer has now made an urgent request for four additional sanitary officers. The Viceroy's letter regarding the sanitation of Calcutta, which is given below, lays down a clear line for the Municipality.

The Plymouth Police-court was crowded on October 15, when Captain Steward, of the South Staffordshire Regiment, appeared to answer a charge of assaulting Mr. Spearman, a leading draper of the town. A dispute occurred between Mrs. Steward and Mr. Spearman in reference to the purchase of a dress, and the defendant, as the result, committed an aggravated assault upon the complainant in his own shop. The defendant now expressed his deep sorrow for what had occurred, and offered to advertise his apology in the Service papers, to pay 50*l*. to the South Devon Hospital, and the other costs, amounting to about 100*l*. additional. The complainant expressed himself satisfied, and the charge was withdrawn.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR'S VISIT TO ROME.

SPEECHES AT THE STATE BANQUET.

During the Emperor William's visit to Rome, Count Herbert Bismarck had an interview with Signor Crispi. The discussion between the two statesmen turned exclusively on the different questions in which Italy has an especial interest, and it may be affirmed that perfect accord was found to exist on these points between the German and Italian Governments. Shortly after his return from the Vatican the Emperor sent a message to Signor Crispi, requesting him to come to the Quirinal. The Minister complied forthwith, and had at the palace an interview with his Majesty, which is stated to have been of great importance. At its conclusion the Emperor with his own hand presented to Signor Crispi the Grand Cordon of the Order of the Black Eagle, saying, "No one has deserved it more than you."

At the State banquet at the Quirinal, the Emperor was seated between the King and Queen, her Majesty having on her right Prince Henry of Prussia. King Humbert proposed the health of the Emperor in the following terms :—

With deep gladness and fervent gratitude I here salute, in the royal residence in the capital of Italy, the Emperor-King-William II. The presence in Rome of the head of a great nation and glorious dynasty, with which I am connected by an ancient and steadfast friendship, is a fresh pledge that the alliance between us will conduce to the peace of Europe and the welfare of our peoples. I drink to the health of his Imperial and Royal Majesty, my august guest. His virtues give me confidence that it will please God to vouchsafe to him a long and glorious reign. I drink to the health of her Majesty the Empress Queen. I drink to the health of the German army, that bulwark of Germany's glory.

The Emperor, speaking in the German language, replied :—

From the bottom of my heart I thank your Majesty for the warm words which you have addressed to me. Your allusion to the alliance which we have inherited from our fathers finds in me a strong echo. Our respective countries, guided by our great Sovereigns, have won their unity by the sword. The analogy in our histories implies a porpetual agreement between our peoples for the maintenance of that unity which is the surest guarantee of peace. Our relations have found their most appropriate expression in the magnificent reception which your Majesty's capital has accorded to me. I raise my glass and drink to the bealth of your Majesty, to the health of her Majesty the Queen, and the health of your valiant army.

Signor Crispi sent the following telegram to Prince Bismarck :—

In the midst of the enthusiasm with which your august Sovereign, the friend of our King, and the head of a nation allied to our country, is received and surrounded in the capital of Italy, my deeply moved thoughts address themselves to your Highness. I would that the echo of the plaudits which resound in Rome might reach you to tell you how much the Italian people love Germany, and appreciate the friendship of that nation which aided by the counsels of your Highness, has become so great and glorious. May our union ever be thus cordial and intimate, for the glory of the two dynasties, the welfare of the two peoples, and the peace of Europe.

The reply received from Prince Bismarck ran :—

"I thank you with all my heart for having thought of me at a time when your Exellency is present at the meeting between our two Sovereigns, the solemn expression of the cordial friendship of the two nations. The consciousness of having laboured to consolidate that mutual friendship between our Sovereigns and our countries constitutes a connecting link very dear to my heart, between the brilliant festivities at Rome and this lonely dwelling which your Excellency did me the courtesy to visit two months since."

THE KAISER AND THE POPE.

The Emperor William paid his visit to the Pope on the 12th of October. The correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* professes to know that the interview was very cordial, but did not avoid the burning question of the hour. The Emperor having assured his Holiness of his desire to strictly adhere to a conservative policy both in politics, social questions, and religion, the Pope replied that the security and grandeur of the German Empire would gain a great deal if the liberty of the Catholic Church in Germany and the independence of the Papacy were more effectually guaranteed. His Holiness also insisted that it was absoultely necessary in the interests of European civilization that the Roman question should receive a satisfactory settlement. What answer the Emperor gave to this my informant was unable to tell me. After the Emperor had left, however, the Pope expressed himself in the most flattering terms with respect to his Imperial Majesty."

THE EMPEROR IN NAPLES.

The Emperor William and Prince Henry of Prussia, accompanied by King Humbert, the Prince of Naples, and the Dukes of Aosta and Genoa, started on Tuesday morning with their respective suites for Naples. Very soon after his arrival in Naples the Emperor went out with the King to visit the museum where Signor Boselli, the Minister of Public Instruction was waiting to conduct their Majesties through the building, and point out the principal objects of interest. The visit lasted for an hour and a half during which the Emperor conversed continually with the Ministers and generals in attendance. In particular his Majesty spoke with especial commendation of the admirable behaviour of the people, and expressed his surprise that such perfect order should have been maintained in the streets in spite of the immense crowds. The Emperor has witnessed the launching of the Re Umberto, which will be the most powerful man-of-war in the world.

SIGNOR CRISPI ON ITALIAN POLICY.

The special correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* in Rome has had an interview with Signor Crispi, and was favoured by the Italian Prime Minister with some declarations as to Italian policy in regard to various questions of the day. As far as Italy and England are concerned, Signor Crispi said that it could not be too frankly admitted or too emphatically insisted upon that "we want you and you want us."

With immense sacrifices we have created, armed, and organised a vast military host. We are now in a position, at a few weeks' notice, to send out of Italy from five to six hundred thousand excellent soldiers, and yet to keep at home a force fully adequate to defend our frontiers and coasts against foreign attack. As a land military power, disposing of such resources as these in the way of effective fighting troops, our alliance may some day be of paramount importance to Great Britain. On the other hand, we may require your support in the Mediterranean, and it must always be of the greatest moment to a country in the geographical position occupied by Italy to have the strongest naval Power in the world for its firm friend and staunch ally. I am glad to say that not only are the official relations between England and Italy of the most cordial character, but that the strong sympathy which has existed for so many years between the English and Italian peoples has never been more sincere than it is now. Italy owes a great deal to your country, and we are not ungrateful, believe me. It is natural that Englishmen and Italians should be friends; they are so, fortunately, and we, for our part, shall leave nothing undone in order that they may continue to be so.

Indian Engineering learns on good authority that the appointments of "Deputy Manager" and "Manager" on Indian State Railway will hereafter only be held by R. E.'s, and that orders have been actually issued to that effect.

At Oxford City Sessions, the other day, before Judge Cooke, Recorder, there were three charges heard against the Rev. Robert Hall Baynes, formerly vicar of Holy Trinity, Folkestone, and St. Michael's Coventry, and honorary canon of Worcester Cathedral, of obtaining money and board and lodging by false pretences. The accused did not surrender, and his bail was escheated. His sureties were Mr. Fremlin Crewer, of Maidstone, and Mr. Wilberforce Baynes, insurance agent of London.

Some of the home papers mention that the Ameer Abdul Rahman is about to visit England, but the *Overland Mail* is able to state on high authority that the rumour is without real foundation. His Highness has, it is true, often spoken of his desire or intention to come to England, but, like most great talkers, he sometimes says more than he means. Certainly, he has not hitherto conveyed an impression to the minds of the British authorities that he is at all seriously disposed to undertake such a long journey. Moreover, it is not crediting him with a large amount of prudence to suppose that, in the present state of Afghanistan, he would care to travel so far away from his dominions,

DEATH OF TOM KING.

The death of Tom King, the well-known pugilist is announced. It took place at his residence, Clapham Park at midnight on Wednesday the 10th ult. The following is the story of his life.

The deceased was born in Silver-street, Stepney, in the year 1833. A portion of his youth was spent at sea, which he soon relinquished for employment at the docks. He was first brought to the notice of the patrons of the then flourishing prize-ring in 1860 by Jem Ward, who entertained a very high opinion of him. Standing 6ft 12in, and weighing nearly 13st, King was a very formidable looking opponent. He did not have to wait long for an engagement, and in the latter part of 1860 he was matched to fight Tom Truckle, of Portsmouth, a lad about his own age, who had previously figured but once, and that unsuccessfully, in the roped arena. The fight, which was for £50 a side, took place in November, and after a contest which lasted one hour and two minutes, forty-nine rounds being fought, King proved the winner. His supporters were so satisfied with him that they prepared to pit him against the champion of the day, Sam Hurst. After Jem Mace had defeated the latter for the belt, King was matched with him for the championship and £200 a side.

FIGHT WITH YOUNG BROOME.

Meanwhile King, to keep his hard in, fought a man named Evans, better known as Young Broome, the stakes at issue being £100. Broome was five years the senior, and King was a very hot favorite for the event, which came off on Oct. 21, 1861, but although eventually successful, King had a very tough battle with his opponent, forty-three rounds being fought in as many minutes. After this engagement 6 to 4 was laid on Mace for the championship encounter, but King's partisans were very sanguine, and on Jan. 28, 1862, they faced each other to do battle for the belt, and £200 a side, the scene of action being in the metropolitan district. For an hour and eight minutes they strove for victory, and at last Mace was hailed the winner, after a game fight of forty-three rounds, both men being very severely punished.

KING *vs.* MACE.

Ten months elapsed before either again entered the arena, King declining to challenge his conqueror, but after Mace had entered into negotiations to meet Bob Brettle, King threw down the gauntlet, and another match was made between them for the championship. This was decided on Nov. 26,1869, and in the end furnished a great surprise. So well did Mace perform that at one time 10 to 1 was laid on him, but holding his opponent too cheap, King in the eighteenth round added a lucky blow between the eyes, and Mace never recovering King was declared the winner after fighting twenty-one rounds, occupying thirty-eight minutes. Mace was dreadfully cut up at his defeat, and immediately challenged his conqueror to another trial.

HE MEETS HEENAN.

King, however, declared his career as a pugilist to be over, and relinquished the belt; but in the following year Heenan, who, like King, had retired, came out with a challenge to fight for £1,000 a side. This attracted the attention of King and drew him from his seclusion, articles eventually being signed for the giants to meet in the ring for the sum named. The fight created immense interest in sporting circles, exceeded only by that between the Benicia Boy and Tom Sayers, and after careful training the men met at Wadhurst on Dec. 10, 1863. At hardly any time during the encounter did Heenan show to advantage, as in the fight with Sayers, and after twenty-four rounds had been got through in thirty-five minutes the American was beaten.

KING AND A SCULLER.

This was King's last appearance as a pugilist, both principals and seconds being arrested and bound over to keep the peace. Before another year passed, he made a new departure in athletics, turning his attention to aquatics. He came out as a sculler, and on Nov. 1, 1864, rowed a race with Ted May, of Lambeth, over the Thames Course, for £25 a side, from Putney to Mortlake, winning easily. His next match was on Jan. 26, 1865, over the same course, James Percy, of New Castle-on-Tyne, being his opponent for the stakes of £50 a side. This was Percy's maiden race as an oarsman, and he suffered defeat at the hands of King after a very close contest all the way. Without losing any time King, on Feb. 9 on the same year, engaged in a sculler's race with M'Mahon, of Putney, for £50 a side, from Putney to Hammersmith, and this he also won easily. Again on the 28th of the same month King rowed J. A. Caffin, a waterman, of Old Swan, London Bridge, from Putney to Mortlake, for £25 a side in old-fashioned boats. Owing to the rough water their craft partly filled and foul occurred, the umpire deciding that the race should be rowed again.

FROM THE WATER TO THE TURF.

On the 13th they met again when King was beaten for the first time, and with his defeat withdrew from aquatics. He now turned his attention to the turf, and by his natural aptitude for the business, quickly made a name. Fortune, too, smiled upon him, and, whether laying the odds or taking them, he was invariably successful. In this way he amassed a considerable amount of money, and though his ambition never reached the height of his predecessor, John Gully, he secured a good connection, and executed extensive commissions. For some considerable period King had been in failing health. The deceased was generally liked, and with a rather striking appearance had nothing about him to indicate that he had been the hero of several hard-fought struggles in the ring.

EXPLOSION ON A PETROLEUM STEAMER.

Calais has been the scene of great excitement owing to an explosion of a terrible nature, which took place on the steamship Ville de Calais on Oct. 16, in the dock between the railway station and the little village of Baraque. The Ville de Calais was a new vessel, having been built at Newcastle-on-Tyne about twelve months ago, and was 1,221 tons register. She was engaged specially in the petroleum trade between Calais and New York, and for that purpose she was specially fitted with tanks and tubes for carrying the oil. The vessel lay at the end of the dock, scarcely 100 yards from the petroleum reservoir, which is erected on shore, and has the appearance of a gasometer. On Oct. 16 she completed the discharge of her cargo, and was to have left next morning for Newcastle, for the purpose of having some improvements made in her machinery. At the time of the explosion water was being pumped into her ballast tanks, and it is supposed the explosion was caused by one of the engineers taking a naked light into the ship's hold to examine these tanks, the light communicating with the gas which had generated from the petroleum. The hatches of the vessel were all enclosed, so that the gas was confined, which no doubt, accounts in a great measure for the violence of the explosion, which was so terific that it shook the ground for five or six miles round Calais. The effects of the explosion are visible more or less in every part of the town. Windows are smashed in all directions, and in some cases large plate glass windows have been shaken out of their frames. Windows are broken even in the fishing quarter of the town and in the Fort Risbon, near the entrance to the harbour; but in the neighbourhood of the dock there is hardly a whole pane of glass to be seen. The railway trains which were standing in the railway station and the sidings present a very strange and dilapidated appearence. There is not a sound pane of glass amongst them, the sleeping cars sharing the same fate and some of the carriages having the appearance of being otherwise damaged. The vibration caused by the explosion was felt very much at St. Pierie near Calais, where a large number of windows were broken. The captain of the vessel, with his wife and another lady, were in their cabin in the after part of the steamer, which remains almost intact in a very remarkable manner, and as though nothing had happened. The captain stated that he did not imagine anything so serious had happened; but when they went on deck the ladies fainted at the terrible sight which presented itself to them. The rest of the ship, with the exception of a small part of the forecastle, was blown into the air and scattered in all directions; the sides of the vessel are blown clear away. It is thought four persons only have been killed. Fragments of what is supposed to be three persons—the fire engineer, one of the ship's officers, and a seaman—have been recovered. It is feared that as soon as the wreckage can be examined other parts of human remains will be found.

At the Calcutta opium sales yesterday, the total sales amount to 5,750 chests, which fetched a general average of Rs. 1,243-12-3 a chest. The total receipts were Rs. 59,07,875.

The death of Mr. J. M. Levy, one of the principal proprietors of the *Daily Telegraph*, is announced. Mr. Levy died, after a long illness, at his seaside residence, Florence Cottage, Ramsgate. He was in the seventy-seventh year of his age, having been born in 1812. After successfully engaging in commercial pursuits during the earlier years of his life, he turned his attention to journalism.

TORPEDO-BOATS FOR INDIA.

On Oct. 12 the speed trials of a new first-class torpedo-boat, built of steel—one of three being built for the Government of India by Messrs. John Thornycroft and Co., of Chiswick—were made on the Thames, in the Lower Hope, opposite Canvey Island, between Southend and Thames Haven.

The boat thus tried is at present unnamed, but is known as No. 257 of the Messrs. Thornycroft, No. 2 of the Government of India, that Government having ordered seven, of which three are to be built at Chiswick, three at Cowes, and one at Paisley. The vessel, to which the name of "boat" seems almost inapplicable, she being 133½ feet in length, started from Chiswick in the mist of early morning, shipped her inspectors and visitors at Westminster, and then bore on for the open river below Gravesend.

The vessel was in charge of Mr. Tweddle and Mr. Barnaby (the latter the son of Sir Nathaniel Barnaby, late Chief Constructor of her Majesty's Navy), and Mr. Brown had charge of the machinery. Mr. Smale and Mr. Melrose, the Admiralty inspectors, attended on behalf of the Indian Government, and there were also present Captain Eardley Wilmot R.N., of the Intelligence Department of the Royal Navy, and Captain Rosseau, of the Austrian Imperial Navy, the Naval Attache of the Austrian Embassy. The vessel manœuvred splendidly through the crowded Pool, and was under steam steering gear, which allowed her to keep her speed pretty evenly and to run past obstructions safely. She has for this class of vessel an exceptionally large beam of 14 feet 9 inches, but is to the eye a long and narrow craft. She is of this beam in order to carry a heavy deck armament, so that she may be of a dual use as either a gunboat or a torpedo-boat, and to give full advantage to a great rudder power with which she is supplied. She is fitted as the three Chiswick vessels will be with the Thornycroft side rudders which, besides enabling the boats to steer with remarkable facility either astern or ahead, possess, in conjunction with a bottom guard, the very important advantage of completely protecting the propeller from the danger of fouling by ropes, nets, or other floating obstructions. The armament of the vessel is to be the same as that of recent boats built for the royal navy of this class—namely, four revolving deck tubes and one fixed bow tube, all discharging 14 Whitehead torpedoes by means of a gunpowder impulse. There is a raised deck nearly the whole length of the vessel, and two coning towers, one fore and one aft. On these will be mounted the larger calibre Nordenfelt guns and other effective weapons for her use as a gunboat. In the conning towers are the means of steering by steam or hand, and she can be steered from fore and aft at both places by either steam or hand so that if the steam steering should break down, the hand steering can be resorted to. The complement of the vessel is three officers and thirteen men, and the load carried was twenty tons, including ten tons of coal; but she can carry twenty tons of coal, which would enable her to run, it was estimated, on her guarantee speed (twenty-two knots), 3,000 knots. Her propelling machinery consists of 1,300 indicated horse-power triple expansion engines, the steam being supplied by two of the firm's patent water tube boilers. These boilers take up the same amount of room as a single locomotive of the same power, and the two increase the boat's chances of existence, as, with one boiler disabled, she could still steam at eighteen knots, on the estimate that her guaranteed power of twenty-two knots was reached. The boilers have an exceptionally large heating surface, three square feet per indicated horse-power, and are regarded as requiring a very moderate wind pressure, the manometer in the stoke-hold registering only from one to one and a half. There has not been, it is significant to observe, any difficulty experienced with these boilers, either in the way of leaky tubes or priming, and the danger of accident through faulty management is greatly reduced. The weight of the vessel and load was about ninety-six tons.

Gravesend was reached a little after noon, the passage down having been difficult owing to the crowd of vessels running up with the tide, and at twenty minutes past she commenced her fast steaming. She threw the spray about as she went through the water at twenty-two knots, or about twenty-five miles an hour, and when the measured knot was reached in the Lower Hope the speed was timed. She went one way against the tide, and the other against the wind, and the knots backward and forward were done in 2 min. 36 sec. and 2 min. 41½ sec. respectively. She went seaward between these runs, and turned speedily and so sharply as to send the spray over the decks. The same course was run a second time, the first knot being run in 2 min. 28 sec. and the second in 2 min. 45 sec. The next runs were made in 2 min. 24 sec. and 2 min. 51½ sec. The mean of all the running was 23-156 knots as against the guaranteed speed of twenty-two knots. She was then tried at full speed astern, and she was steered by hand and by steam, both fore and aft, and continuous trials were made of the vessel's turning power, which were watched with amazement by the vessels of all nations passing up the Lower Hope. She went in circles from head to port in 1 min. 26 sec from head to starboard in 1 min 23 sec., from stern to port in 1 min 43 sec., and from stem to starboard in 1 min. 29 sec. Her manœuvring power was regarded as excellent.

The vessel returned to Chiswick at night, and the inspectors expressed themselves quite satisfied after the exhaustive experiments with the vessel. She will go out to Bombay by steam.

ANGLO-INDIAN WOMEN.

An Anglo-Indian writes the following letter to the *St. James' Gazette*.

Sir,—Might I venture to protest against your sweeping condemnations of the wives and grass-widows of Anglo-India. In a recent issue of the *St. James's Gazette* a writer—his observations taken apparently from the quarter-deck of a Peninsular and Oriental steamer—makes them out to be a most objectionable type of womankind. Not only does he dislike them for their complexion—the faded livery of a burning sun—but most of all for what he considers their immorals. They are wholly given up to transparent flirtations. They neglect their husbands and children. They compare odiously with American ladies in eyre. Heaven forbid that I should fall out with any one about a lady's complexion, but to the rest of the impeachment I strongly demur. It is high time to point out for the benefit of the English reader that the Anglo-Indian woman of fiction, who bears, I admit, a strong resemblance to the object of your animadversion, is altogether different from the reality. No doubt there are a certain number of women in Anglo-India, as there are in most countries, whose only end in life is amusement; and the conditions of every-day existence are exceedingly favourable to the pursuit of frivolities, provided that duties can be neglected and moral obligations ignored. Women who would be frivolous in England can and do divert themselves still more incessantly, if that be possible, in India. But they are not in the majority. The typical *mem-sahib* is not the gay, irresponsible creature of the novelist's imagination. She too often sees life in its sterner aspect and knows too much of its tragedies. Her duty to husband and children often means hardship and self-sacrifice, and Englishwomen in India are not less earnest to fulfil their duties than Englishwomen at home. Year after year numbers of them brave the perils of a deadly hot season to stay by their husbands in the plains; and more would do it were they allowed to. Numbers of them live in places where hardly another English face save their husband's is to be seen, and they risk their lives and sometimes die because no skilled medical help is within reach. To many, again, the best years of their lives are as good as lost, because duty bids them take their children to England to be educated. What these Anglo-Indian women can do in times still more evil was shown during the Mutinies, when Anglo-Indian ladies—many of them still alive—displayed as much heroism and self devotion as the bravest soldiers could. The truth is that Anglo-Indian life, both for men and women, has much to make it pleasant and enjoyable; but neither can find much pleasure or profit therein without devoting to its duties an amount of anxious consuming toil and labour altogether incompatible with selfish frivolity. Of late years, too, the Englishwoman's lot in India has become still harder; and it is as well that the facts should be known. The fall in exchange, and the iniquitous refusal of the Government to grant compensation to its European servants, mean increasing hardships for our wives; and unless some remedy is found, Anglo-India for the Englishwoman will soon become intolerable.

Reports from Teheran state that the political relations with Russia following upon the Czar's visit to the Caucasus have assumed a most intimate character, and rumours are current in Persia that the Shah has engaged to favour Russian aims and movements in Central Asia. Although the arrangements are kept secret, it is certain that for some time past the Persian Government has been acting under the influence of St. Petersburg more than at any previous period.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 19TH OCTOBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Clyde, Captain W. D. Mudie, with the Overland Mails of October 19, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday afternoon. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Mr Schuerer
Capt W King
Mr F C Beaman
Capt and Mrs Munn
Rev and Mrs Tudd & three sisters
Two young ladies & child
Rev N W [illegible]
Mr P P Rogers
Sir John Poynder
Mr A Rawson
Lord and Lady Montague
Miss Scott Montague
Lieut and Mrs Childers
Mr J H Vealy
Mr W F Burrows
Lt C E Hodgson
M J Bennett
Col B and Mrs Scott & child
Mrs Osborne
Mr and Mrs Nosworthy
Mrs Rhind and Infant
Mr and Mrs Dyson and 2 daughters
Mrs Dunsterville
Mr and Mrs Sarr and infant
Mr and Mrs Butler
Mr Heap
Mrs Rodgers and daughter
Mr F Crawley
Mr Sundersley
Mr Montagu Williams
Mr Wynyard
Miss A F Taylor
Mr Herbert
Mr G Rance
Mr Bell
Miss Currie

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr C P Cooper
Mr Bonnerjee
Mr C Sharpe
Mr, Mrs and Miss Porter
Mr and Mrs Thompson
Lord and Lady Herschell
Col Horsford
Mr Apjohn
Mr Samuelson
Lieut J K Tod
Mr G G Arbuthnut
Mr R Smeaton
Mr and Mrs W E Cooper
Mr Bryre, MG
Mr Sivann
Mr and Mrs Doig
Mr and Mrs Mackie
Mr A W Orr
Mr J Hooper
Lieut and Mrs Thompson
Mr W Allen
Lieut-Col Pitcher
Mr A Morris
Mr C A Williams
Col H M Clarke
Mr and Mrs Moran & infant
Mr Cregen
Mr and Miss Cotton
Mr Baker
Rev W and Mrs Ellison and child
Sir T Thompson
Major Kelly
Lt J B Lane
Col Skene
Mr Homan
Mr and Mrs Fry
Mr J W Orr
Mr Saville
Miss Bailey
Mr Percival
Mr Hartman
Mr and Mrs Billings
Mr Sanderson
Mr Blackhall
Mr Freeman
Mr Hope
Mr Morgan
Mr Bannarjee
Mr Chaterjee
Mr G Napier

FROM MALTA.—Miss Noble Jones.

FROM ADEN.

Major Hildebrand
Col Merriman.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 13TH TO 19TH OCTOBER INCLUSIVE.)

MR. A. J. BALFOUR, M.P., Chief Secretary for Ireland, was entertained on Tuesday at Haddington at a banquet, and, speaking in reply to a complimentary toast, he maintained that the state of Ireland was steadily improving, and he highly eulogized the conduct of the Liberal Unionists.

The Marquis of Londonderry, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, visited Belfast on Saturday, and received a warm popular welcome. After opening a new public library, Lord Londonderry spoke at a luncheon, and stated that prosperity was gradually returning in Ireland, and that crime and intimidation were diminishing.

Lord Rosebery and Sir W. Harcourt have paid a short visit to Mr. Gladstone at Hawarden.

Count di Robilant, Italian Ambassador in London, died on Wednesday, aged 62.

The freedom of the burgh of Dundee was conferred on Saturday upon Mr. Ritchie, M.P., who is a native of that place, in recognition of his public services.

Sir J. Simon, M.P. for Dewsbury, has announced his intention to retire from Parliament owing to infirm health.

The Queen has approved the appointment of the Rev. F. Pigou, vicar of Halifax, to the Deanery of Chichester, in place of the late Dean Burgon.

The Lord Advocate (Mr. J. H. Macdonald) has been appointed Lord Justice Clerk in Scotland, in place of Lord Moncrieff, resigned.

The Mercers' Company propose to appropriate £60,000 for the establishment of an agricultural college in Wiltshire.

The Gordon monument, erected in Trafalgar-square at the cost of the State, was formally unveiled on Tuesday by Mr. Plunket, M. P., First Commissioner of Works.

A large number of the delegates to the Nottingham Conference of the Congregational Union signed a protest against the political meeting held in connexion with the Conference to condemn the Government's Irish policy.

Lord Mount-Temple, for many years a member of the House of Commons as Mr. Cowper-Temple, died on Sunday, aged 77.

The Rev. A. F. Luttrell, who had been rector of East Quantoxhead, Somerset, for 70 years, died on Friday last, aged 96.

Sir W. C. Brooks, M.P., fell while returning from deer-stalking at Glen Tana, and fractured his arm.

A fire broke out on Monday night in a house in Little Suffolk-street, Southwark, and a young man was burnt to death, several other persons sustaining severe injuries.

No discoveries have been made as to the perpetrator of the Whitechapel murders. An examination of the ground near the New Opera buildings on the Thames Embankment led to finding a human leg, which the doctors believe to belong to the trunk previously found.

Dense fog has prevailed during the last two days in and near London, and a police-constable at Peckham was drowned by falling into the canal.

The Lord Mayor of London gave a dinner on Wednesday at the Guildhall to the provincial mayors and provosts of the United Kindom, a large number of whom were present.

A fire broke out on Saturday afternoon in a house in Back Church-lane, Whitechapel, and two women threw themselves from an upper window, sustaining severe injuries, which in one case proved fatal.

A man at Nottingham descended into a bear pit to recover his hat, and was attacked by the animal, who inflicted serious injuries upon him, but the bear was ultimately killed.

At Nottingham, on Friday last, the Mayor publicly unveiled a statue of the late Mr. S. Morley, who formerly represented that borough.

A new church in Exmouth-street, Clerkenwell, was consecrated on Saturday by the Bishop of London.

The anniversary of the death of King Edward the Confessor was observed on Saturday in the Roman Catholic churches of London, and many of the congregations visited the tomb in Westminster Abbey.

The threatened strike of colliers in the north has extended to Staffordshire, where it has been decided to insist upon a 10 per cent. advance in wages. In some collieries the demand has been granted.

A threatened attempt to renew the political meetings in Trafalgar-square, on Saturday, was prevented by the police without difficulty.

The annual provincial meeting of the Incorporated Law Society was held on Tuesday at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and the proceedings were continued on Wednesday.

Mr. Burdett-Coutts, M.P., visited Baltimore on Monday, and inspected the Fishery School established by the Baroness. He met with a most enthusiastic reception.

OBITUARY.—Lord Mount-Temple ; Count di Robilant; Dr. R. Young Lady M. P. M. Welwood ; Dowager Duchess of Hamilton.

The German Emperor on Friday last paid a visit to the Vatican and had a private interview with Pope Leo XIII. The Emperor subsequently was entertained by King Humbert at a State dinner. In replying to a toast in his honour the Emperor declared that the alliance of Italy with Germany was a pledge of peace.

The German Emperor, with King Humbert, left Rome on Tuesday, and arrived at Naples in the afternoon, where they were received with great enthusiasm.

It is stated that at his interview with the Pope, the Emperor William steadily declined to discuss the question of the temporal power of the Papacy.

Sir M. Mackenzie's book on the treatment of the late Emperor Frederick has been seized by the Berlin police. The controversy between Sir Morell and the German physicians continues in a very bitter form.

The introduction into the Austrian Cabinet of Count Schonborn, a Clerical and Czech partisan, has caused great excitement in Hungary, where threats of terminating the understanding for dual Government are freely put forth.

M. Floquet has submitted to the French Chamber his scheme for Constitutional revision. He proposes to limit the powers of the Senate and to entrust the election of Senators to delegates chosen by the communes instead of by the municipalities. He also proposes that Cabinets should not be compelled to resign after Parliamentary defeat except upon a direct vote of want of confidence.

A statue of Shakespeare on the Boulevard Haussmann in Paris was unveiled on Sunday.

The registration of foreigners resident in France is being proceeded with, and no complaints are made of incivility or undue stringency.

The Vienna papers comment sharply on the interference of the Bulgarian Government with Macedonia, and they warn the Sofia Ministers that if they continue to excite discontent in that province the Powers will not support their pretensions.

The United States Circuit Court has decided that the Chinese Exclusion Law is constitutional. An appeal will be made to the Supreme Court.

Tranquillity has been restored in Zululand. A strong feeling of disappointment prevails at the Cape on account of the decision of the Home Government not to place Bechuanaland under the control of the Cape Government.

FIELD-FIRING OPERATIONS AT HYTHE.

A MILITARY correspondent furnishes the *Times* with an interesting account of the course of rifle practice gone through at Hythe by the musketry instructors of the British Infantry regiments of the line. Writing more particularly with regard to field-firing operations the correspondent thus describes the proceedings of an afternoon's performances he witnessed quite recently :—

The general idea was as follows :—A small force of the enemy, estimated at about 120 men, with two guns and some cavalry, has landed on the beach and intrenched themselves. The presumption is that this force is to cover the landing of an advanced guard of an army whose object is to seize Shorncliffe and Dover and hold the coast line. The Hythe garrison consisting of 250 infantry and three machine guns, is ordered to attack and drive them back to their boats. The enemy's firing line and supports were represented by wooden dummies made to scale, with stuffed figures for the artillerymen ; the main body was represented by screens.

THE ATTACKING FORCE.

The disposition for the attack may be summarized as follows :—The ten best shots in the school were formed into a section of marksmen, and sent with a Nordenfelt machine gun to take up a position on a hill to the left front of the enemy, so as to bring an oblique fire on the latter, at a distance of about 1,700 or 1,800 yards—no distances were exactly known ; two other machine guns with 15 men each being held in readiness to make a closer plank attack ; the remainder of the force was divided into four companies, officers and men being intermixed, for a direct attack. The enemy were covered, the firing line by shelter trenches, and the supports and reverse by the swell of the ground. In the shelter trenches only the heads and shoulders were shown. Fires of straw were lighted in front of the trenches in order to imitate the smoke of battle.

THE ATTACK.

The attack commenced with the marksmen on the hill firing 10 volleys, and the machine gun 150 rounds. After a few rounds had been fired from the hill a flanking party doubled along the Dymchurch road till they reached a favourable position about 600 or 700 yards from the enemy, where they got fair cover from a little rise of the ground and some furze bushes. There they opened fire on the enemy's two guns on his right and a refused flank on his left. The party on the hill then descended and joined the flanking party, crossing the military canal on a raft made of two small boats connected by a platform. In the meantime, the main body, which had been drawn up under cover, deployed for attack and advanced by half company rushes of about 20 paces over slightly undulating shingle. There were three cessations of fire to count hits and readjust the position of the enemy, for at 600 yards the enemy's main body was supposed to have replaced the supports absorbed into the firing line, and at 300 yards these fresh supports were themselves supposed to be absorbed.

A STEADY ADVANCE.

The advance was conducted with great steadiness, the firing being by half company volleys, the commander giving the elevations and also the object or part of the line to be aimed at. The men having been purposely served out with ammunitions in unequal quantities—half having 20 rounds, one quarter 15 rounds, one eight ten rounds, and one-eighth five rounds per man—every man was ordered when he had fired away all his cartridges to lie down and remain on the spot. Thus the gradually increasing number of killed and wounded were represented, and gaps, as on active service, were created, which gaps were filled by reinforcing from the rear. Towards the and of the advance fresh ammunition was served out to the firing line by men carrying packets of cartridges in haveresacks.

ADMIRABLE FIRE DISCIPLINE.

The fire discipline was admirable, and the fire was directed, now on one part, now on another of the enemy's line, according to the judgment of the commanders, as readily as if they individually held the rifles. Great importance is to be attached to giving a suitable direction to the fire of companies, half companies, and sections, for inaction soldiers are apt to fire straight to their front, whereas by firing in an oblique direction they might perhaps do more execution. It is equally desirable sometimes to concentrate the fire of a large portion of your own front on a small portion of the enemy's front ; for the moral effect produced by killing in two minutes—say, 20 men along a front of 30 yards—is much greater than that of killing, say 50 men in five minutes on a front of 100 yards. Men with range-finders followed in rear, and from time to time took the distances, but I do not believe that in an advance after getting within 1,000 yards much practical good will in action result from range-finding.

A COUNTER-ATTACK.

After the Hythe force had advanced some distance a counter-attack on its left flank was made by the enemy. This counter-attack was represented by 16 dummies, representing men showing only their heads and shoulders above a shelter trench for five seconds, and then disappearing for eight seconds by alternate fours. About 16 or 20 men were told off to deal with this counter-attack, and advancing by a series of short rushes from about 300 yards distance fired some five or six rounds each. Eight survivors were supposed to retire to a butt behind which they took shelter, but two or three more rounds and a bayonet charge disposed of them. On counting the hits there were found to be 34, which was astonishingly good shooting. Another episode occurred soon after on the extreme right of the attacking force.

A CAVALRY CHARGE.

All of a sudden nine dummies representing cavalry advanced by means of a tramway at about six or seven miles an hour—had not the wind been against them they would have accomplished nine miles an hour—and were fired at by a section of about 20 men, who opened fire at about 300 yards, and kept it up till the range had been reduced to 100 yards. The horsemen were not fully visible the whole time as there were some intervening swells of the ground. Every now and again a horse was seen to fall, till at last only one dragoon remained alive. An innocent spectator might have thought that the horsemen were knocked over by the bullets, but as a matter of fact they were prostrated by ingenious trips which threw them down at stated intervals. What injury would have been inflicted on real dragoons, even had they been charging at the rate of 16 miles an hour, can be imagined when I mention that the number of hits was 101 ; in fact, nearly every shot told.

CEASE FIRING.

When the Hythe force had reached to 300 yards of the enemy's position the last reinforcements were brought up into the firing line, and a series of heavy volleys were fired. Then " cease firing" was sounded, and the enemy's firing line was removed from the shelter trench which it occupied to one about 100 yards to the rear. This change having been accomplished, the Hythe force advanced to within 120 yards of the new position by rushes of half battalions, one half battalion rushing forward the instant the other half battalion fired. At 120 yards a succession of rapid volleys were delivered and bayonets were fixed by half battalions. As soon as the bayonets were fixed a round or two was fired, and then, officers in front, the whole line charged. The enemy on this were supposed to betake themselves to their boats, represented by two rafts with head and shoulder dummies moored about 100 yards from the edge of the water, which was 150 yards from the captured position.

EFFECTS OF THE FIRING.

The Hythe men, halting here, poured a rapid independant fire on the boats for a couple of minutes, and would certainly have riddled them and slain all their occupants provided they had not themselves been unsteadied by fire from the enemy's gunboats. Indeed, under any circumstances, few of the enemy could have escaped. As to the effect of the firing, the total number of rounds fired was 4,126 producing a percentage of hits of 20·21. In these hits are not included the hits made on the boats. It is interesting to note that the fire from the marksmen on the hill and the party attacking in flank inflicted 28 hits on a section of head and shoulders dummies 12 on the two guns and 14 on the gunner working the latter. The most noteworthy circumstance in the whole performance was the fire discipline, as an instance of which I may observe that I on several occasions saw a section, after receiving the word " present," obey the order to " unload." This seems to me the very crowning excellence of fire discipline. It is true that there were no bullets being rained into them, no shells bursting among them, that the troops consisted for the most part of officers and sergeants, and that all had gone through an eight weeks' special training. Still, I was shown that good British soldiers could be brought to a high state of fire discipline—not to be surpassed, I am sure, in the best of foreign armies—under disturbing conditions, if sufficient care were taken in their training and more practice in field-firing than is now afforded. If it be remembered that 100 such men as I saw are equal in destructive power to many times their number of equally brave but less skilled, less trained, and worse disciplined troops, it surely will be admitted that neither money nor pains should be spared to increase the practical value of our numerically small army.

THE AFGHAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

IN reference to a letter under this heading which appeard in our last Wednesday's issue, the following is published in the *Times* from Mr. Charles Maroin :—

Sir,—Whether the Penjdeh trophies in the possession of Colonel Alikhanoff and General Komaroff, of which illustrations have appeared at different times in the Russian pictorial press, really belonged to members of the British Boundary Commission, or to the Afghans routed at the battle of Koushk, is a point difficult to determine ; but when your correspondent uses the words " taken after the disastrous and discreditable flight of the British representative,' he gives currency to what is the general impression of the affair prevailing in Russia, and which Sir Peter Lumsden's letter this morning will hardly remove since it is based not only upon the versions of Russians themselves, but unfortunately upon English evidence also. Among the English books in Colonel Alikhanoff's library at Merv is, I understand, " The Afgan Boundary Commission," a work published by Captain Yate's own brother, who was attached to the mission, and wrote the account of the Koushk battle a few days after the affair. Sir Peter Lumsden denies that there was any " flight " at all. Captain Yate simply " retired in the most orderly manner." On the other hand, Lieutenant A. C. Yate speaks of " commissariat stores and one or two tents " being left behind, as well as Captain de Laessoe's cook, who was stripped by the Cossacks, and apologies for this abandonment on the grounds that it was " very little use saving kit at the risk of life." " Giving out that they were going to Merut chak," the English party seven miles from Penjdeh, quitted the road and took quite the opposite direction—to Kala-i-mavr, passing a miserable night in the hills and hastening on to Chaman-i-bed, which was reached after thirty hours' almost constant marching. On the receipt, at Gulran, of the news of the fighting, Sir Peter Lumsden decided to make south at once for Tirpul, and this movement Lieutenant Yate heads with the title " The Retreat of the 500 to Tirpul." On the way the mission was caught in a snowstorm, and for miles the road was strewn with abandoned baggage and the bodies of camp followers and mules. It may please us to call this a " retirement in the most orderly manner," but no dispassionate critic can consider the Russians far wrong in regarding Captain Yate's hurried marching in a false direction and Sir Peter Lumsden's subsequent evacuation of Gulran, with a loss of 100 baggage animals and twenty four camp followers as the peartaking of characters of a " disastrous fight."

With respect to the term " discreditable " employed by your correspondent, while few will dissent from Sir Peter Lumsden's remark that " the responsibility for wretched business at Koushk rest with the Gladstone Governmen of the period, still the fact cannot be ignored that in Russia the affair is not considered creditable also to the British officers on the spot. Now that the boundary dispute is settled, and the feeling the conflict engendered is allayed, the occurrences of 1885 can be discussed dispassionately ; and the Russians who took part in them make no secret of their opinion that had Sir Peter Lumsden, with the entire mission, been at Pendjdeh—then the most menaced point—instead of at Gulran, the Koushk affair would have never happened. Although technically, as Sir Peter Lumsden puts it, " there was no British representative at the battle of the Koushk, we cannot absolve ourselves from connection with the defeat, for the fact remains that Captain Yate and the other British representatives took part in the negotiations preceding the battle, they were in the Afghan trenches a few hours before the fight, and while Sir Peter Lumsden thinks it commendable that the British officers should have stood severely aloof from the conflict, Russians single out this cold impassive attitude as deserving the term of " discreditable," bearing in mind that the gallant but il-led Afghans were supposed to be our cherished allies. "Had we been at Penjdeh, the Afghans would have either never fought, or we would have fought with them against the foe." Such is the general Russian comment on the affair, and if your correspondent has put the case a little too plainly for English susceptibilities, it must be remembered that he is the first Englishman who has been to that region since the Russian annexation who has been able to speak out—the whole of the previous travellers being officials, subject to restraint. Captain Yate, for instance, visited both Alikhanoff and Komaroff early in the year and fared sumptuously at their hands. In his recently published book on " Northern Afghanistan," however, he omits all mention of what must have been a skeleton at the feast—the Penjdeh trophies described by your correspondent.

THE TROUBLES ON THE ZANZIBAR COAST.

THE *Times* on Monday 15th ult. published a telegram from its Zanzibar correspondent giving " trustworthy news" that the deserters from the German ship *Mowe*, who were believed to have been for the last ten days sharp-shooting in the vicinity of Bagomoyo, killing many of the natives, had themselves been killed, their bodies being partially eaten by the hostile tribes. On inquiry, however, it was found that the allegations of cannibalism were made without sufficient foundation, and a subsequent telegram says it is believed that the bodies may have been mutilated for purposes of fetishism.

According to a Reuter's despatch, there is no foundation for the reports attributing the native outbreak in the coast districts to religious fanaticism and the hostility of Arab slave-traders. It is authoritatively declared that what has occurred was due to the ignorance of the native character displayed by the European employes of the German East African Company, and especially to their contemptuous treatment of the coast population and the disrespect shown to the Sultan's officials and the Sultan's flag. The British Indian traders have held a public meeting, at which it was resolved to telegraph a petition to the Queen praying her Majesty to represent to the German Government the true cause of the hostile feeling which has produced the outbreak against the German company's employes, in order that the German Government may frame measures to restore confidence and thereby put an end to the grievous losses which, if prolonged, must utterly ruin the large community of native and Indian traders.

A semi-official *communique* to the *North German Gazette* denies the statement that Bagomoyo and Dar-es-Salaam had been abandoned by the Germans. It is admitted that the greater number of the officials of the East African Company are at the present moment courting refuge on the island of Zanzibar; but Bagomoyo and Dar-es-Salaam are still held by the company, supported by a couple of ironclads ; nor will these two places in any circumstances be evacuated. The Company say that the troubles were not due to arbitrary conduct on the part of their officers, but to the inability of the Sultan to ensure to them the rights guaranteed by the concession, and to the recalcitrancy on the Sultan's valis.

A fresh disaster for the German East African Company is reported. Madimole, a station on the Ringani, about twenty miles west of Bagomoyo, has been burned down, and the servants of the company have had to escape to Dar-es-Salaam, while some of the crew of the imperial gun-boat *Mowe*, who ventured inland, have been murdered at a place called Woe. At Madimole the damage done is estimated at about 50,000m.

A FRESH return of Savings Banks, other than the Post Office Savings Bank, has been issued, by which we learn that on the 20th of November, 1887, the total amount due to depositors was 47,262,222*l.* 4s. 1d. The number of the banks was 400, and the number of officers employed 1,936. These officers, respectively paid and unpaid, had given security to the amount of 684,235*l.*, which, however, is only a drop in the ocean compared with the amounts deposited. The monthly return, dated 6th ult., showed that there has been a reduction of about a million sterling in the deposits in non-Government savings banks since November, 1887, so that it may be taken as certain that a number of depositors are awake to the fact that a direct Government guarantee can be found in the Post Office Savings Bank. The Post Office deposits now exceed the deposits in the other savings banks by 12 millions, and the total shown this month to be deposited in all the savings banks of the kingdom is no less than 104,282,508*l.*, an increase of 4 per cent. for the year. An abstract at the end of the Return shows that over 3 millions sterling were transferred to the Post Office Savings Bank up to Nov. 20th 1887, besides which it is estimated that 360,489*l.* was also paid in cash by depositors in closed savings banks to the Post Office Savings Bank. Thus the rate of accumulation is satisfactory, and it also appears that the saving public are discriminating between the banks guaranteed by Government and non-guaranteed banks. The latter gave interest at the rate of nearly 2½ p.c. last year. The Post Office cannot afford to allow so much.

THE DEATH OF MAJOR BARTTELOT.

THE official report concerning the death of Major Barttelot has been received from Stanley Falls by the Governor-General at Boma. The report is dated the 1st of August, and the following is the account given of how Major Barttelot came by his death, the particulars having been supplied by Mr Jameson, who arrived at the Falls on the 1st of August to confer with Tippoo Tib :—

The Many-ma natives have a habit of beating drums and singing late in the evening and early in the morning, and there was no means of preventing them from continuing this practice. Major Barttelot, who had made several days' journey with his caravan of 400 men into the interior, objected very strongly to this noise, and even used threats, in the hope of stopping it. Nevertheless, on the 19th of July, at four in the morning the drumming began ; whereupon Major Barttelot became very angry, and went out of the hut which he occupied in common with Mr. Bonny. In spite of the advice of the latter, Major Barttelot said he would stop the drumming, and went to the hut of the man who was beating the drum. He had scarcely reached it when suddenly a shot was heard. Mr. Bonny ran out, and saw all the people in camp rushing about, and crying, " M'Zonngou Kufna" (" The White Man is dead"). Mr. Bonny made a search in all directions, and found the body of Major Barttelot lying in front of the drummer's hut, the breast pierced by a bullet. The clothes showed marks of burning with gunpowder. The following day Mr. Jameson, who was with the advanced guard, was informed of what had happened, and he arrived back in the camp and restored a little order. All the men forming the caravan had, however, dispersed, and all the loads of beads and stuffs had been stolen. Mr. Jameson (who has since died of fever at Bangalas) returned to the Aruwimi camp with the debris of the caravan, and then came on to Stanley Falls to make arrangements with Tippoo Tib. He left Mr. Bonny with such of the men as had been caught and all the provisions which had been saved at the Aruwimi camp.

The official report goes on to say that there is no doubt of Tippoo Tib's good faith. Major Barttelot on several occasions when he came to the Stanley Falls Station was warned by the officers there, as well as by Tippoo Tib, to treat the men of the caravan with lenience and not to resort to flogging. In continuation, the report says that the deceased officer was a man of great spirit, endowed with indomitable courage and energy. His health was excellent. By means of forced marches he had accomplished the first stages of his advance into the interior with extraordinary rapidity. Mr. Jameson declared to the officers at the Falls Station that Major Barttelot at the time of his death believed Stanley to be dead, owing to the absence of news, none having been received since the rumours brought by deserters.

THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

The full text of the statement of charges and allegations made by the defendants in the action of O'Donnell *v.* Walter is published.

It is stated that from and including 1879 there have existed several societies— the Irish Land League, the Irish National Land League and Labour and Industrial Union, the Ladies' Land League, the Ladies' Irish Land League and Labour and Industrial Union, the National League, and the Affiliated Societies in Great Britain and America—all forming one connected and continuous organization having for its ultimate object the absolute independence of Ireland as a separate nation. Sixty-five members of Parliament, whose names are mentioned, were members of this conspiracy, and took part in its operations with knowledge of its charactor. To effect its object the organization promoted agrarian agitation against the payment of rent, and thus secured the cooperation of the tenant farmers, and at the same time the impoverishment and ultimate expulsion of the landlords, who were styled the " English garrison." The mode of action is described as the organization of a system of coercion and intimidation, sustained and enforced by boycotting and the commission of crimes and outrages.

The matters in which the organization has been actively engaged are described under several heads. It is charged that it promoted and incited to the commission of crimes, outrages, boycotting, and intimidation, and that it collected and provided funds both for the promotion of and the payment of persons who committed the crimes, or who assisted in, were affected by, or injured in the commission of crimes. It is also charged that meetings were held and speeches made to incite to the commission of crime, that newspapers were published approving of sedition ; that resistance to the law was advocated; and that payments were made for the defence of persons guilty of crimes to enable them to escape from justice, and for their maintenance. It is charged and alleged that the members " of Parliament mentioned in the schedule, " approved, and by their acts and conduct led people to believe that they approved of resistance to the law and the commission of crimes, outrages, and of boycotting and intimidation when committed in furtherance of the objects and resolutions of the said societies and that persons who engaged in the commission of such crimes, outrages, and acts would receive the support and protection of the said societies and of their organization and influence.

The acts and conduct specially charged against the Parnellite members may be summarized as follows :—

1. Attending meetings of disloyal societies and making speeches inciting the commission of crime.
2. Being parties to the payment of rewards to criminals.
3. Not publicly discouraging or condemning outrages.
4. Intimately associating with notorious criminals, murderers sedition-mongers, and dynamitards.
5. Receiving money from the American advocates of sedition, assassination, and the use of dynamite.
6. Publicly denouncing but privately approving and encouraging crime.

In support of this last indictment, the defendants will produce as evidence the celebrated Parnell letters of May 15 a June 16, 1882.

The following are persons who are said to be guilty of crime, or advocates of treason, sedition, assassination, and violence, and with whom it is alleged the said members of Parliament continue to associate ;—Frank Byrne, who admitted his connection with the Phœnix Park murders, and who was supplied with money by Mr. C. L. Parnell enabled him to escape to America ; Patrick Egan the treasurer of the League who during the years 1881 and 1882 organized and procured the commission of crimes and outrages in various parts of Ireland ; Patrick Ford, the editor of the *Irish World*, who remitted large sums of money to the said association, and for the purposes aforesaid ; James Carey, the Phœnix Park informer ; Captain M'Cafferty, implicated in the Phœnix murders ; Tynan who organized the Phœnix Park murders ; J. Mullett, convict ; T. Brennan who secretary of the Land League and paid some of the perpetrators of the Phœnix Park and other murders and outrages ; Edward M'Caffrey convict ; Patrick J. Sheridan, who was an of the Land League, who organized outrages and acts of violence, and was implicated in the Phœnix Park murders ; M. J. W. Nally, convicted of crime ; John Walsh, of Middlesbrough, organizer, of the Invincible Conspiracy in Ireland ; Thomas F. Bourke, who was convicted of high treason on April 25, 1886 ; James Stephen's the chief of the Fenian organization ; J. J. Breslin, hospital superintendent of Richmond Gaol, a member of the Irish Republican Brotherhead, who aided Stephens's escape ; Hamilton Williams, the partner of Gallagher, the convicted dynamitard ; Alexander Sullivan, a member of the Clan-na-Gael ; Transatlantic (Mooney) ; Augustine Ford ; Ellen Ford ; Maria Doherty ; Father Eugene Sheehy ; Dr. Wm. Carrol ; P. A. Collins ; C. O'M. Condon, sentenced to death for the murder of Serjeant Brett ; John Devoy, convicted of Fenianism, and a trustee of the Skirmishing Fund raised by the *Irish World* ; O'Brien, M'Carthy, and Chambers, convicted Fenians ; John Finerty, dynamitard ; John Daly, dynamitard ; General Millen, dynamitard ; W. F. Mackay-Lomasney, a convicted Fenian ; Stephen Joseph Meaney, convicted Fenian ; James Redpath, advocate of crime Jeremiah O'Donovan ; Rossa John O'Leary, convicted of Fenianism, P. J. Gordon, Francis Tully, Father Coen, John Roche (of Woodford,) P. N. Fitzgerald Laurence Egan, J. Riordan, J. Connell, Timothy Horan, Jeremiah Riordan, J. Dowling, Patrick Nally, M. M. O'Sullivan, M. J. Kelly, Thomas Fitzpatrick, Maurice Murphy, Martin Egan, J. M. Wall, A. M. Forrester, J. P. Quinn W. F. Moloney, Pearson Reddington, members of the Land League and implicated in crime.

Anna Parnell, H. Reynolds, H. Lynch, Mrs. Molony, Clara Stritch. Mrs. Moore, members of the Ladies' Land League who paid for the commission of crime.

The dates and places are given of over three hundred meetings held in Ireland at which the members of Parliament against whom charges are made delivered speeches. They extend from the year 1879 to April last.

'Atlas' in the *World* says :—" In spite of all the assertions to the contrary, I have the best authority for saying that the case of the *Times* against the leaders of the Irish party is overwhelming. It is being strengthened day by day ; and now that the case is drawn out and the whole plan of action systematised the strength of the indictment is more evident. The authenticity of the letters will hardly be questioned seriously, but the evidence of the letters would be hardly sufficient without more of a stronger and more condemnatory nature, of which there is also plenty. There was some difficulty at first in making Mr. Parnell realise that it was necessary he should give his serious attention to the matter. However, I understand now that Mr. George Lewis finds him most tractable ; that he is devoting himself to the preparations for the sitting of the Commission."

AMERICANS IN EUROPE.

MRS. JOHN SHERWOOD has been entertaining her countrywomen with her impressions of Europe. She finds that there is a wide difference between society customs in New York and in the European capitals.

AMERICAN WOMEN IN EUROPE.

American women (says Mrs. Sherwood) are considered noticeably beautiful in England and on the Continent. They must bear criticism patiently, and they must take care not to gain an unenviable notoriety. " You all have such lovely noses, and you all talk through them," said a red English captain to a pretty young American. It is to be feared this is too true. The American has yet much to learn from the low sweet voice of English women with their exquisite pronounciation.

THE BEAUTIFUL ENGLISH TONGUE.

It is very beautiful this English speech. Language in England is amongst all classes a far more elaborate and finished science than with us. Every one, from the cad to the Cabinet Minister, speaks his sentences with what at first seems to us a stilted effort. There is none of the easy drawl, the oblivion of consonants which marks the slovenly American pronunciation. Even the maid who lights your fire in an English lodging-house asks permission in an studiedly proper phrase, with a pretty intonation. The slang of England is the affectation of the few ; but the great mass speak one common language most correctly. It would benefit all Americans to draw up water from these wells of English undefiled.

LETTERS OF INTRODUCTION.

The immediate attention paid to a letter of introduction might put to shame our more tardy hospitality. Never in the records of the history of England has the self-respecting Englishman neglected a letter of introduction. If he is well-to-do, he asks the newly introduced to dinner. If he is poor, he does what he can. He at least sends tickets for the Zoo, or he does some kind thing to make the American at home. It is to be feared that some Americans have not always behaved well about these most charming civilities. London is a very convenient place for the writing and posting of letters ; perhaps, that is the reason why English ladies write such pretty letters and so many of them. They are extremely polite and well-bred in the immediate response to any little attention, such as the lending of a book or the present of a few flowers. An American belle, it is said, having been asked if she received some flowers, remarked, " Oh ! yes, I suppose I did ; but I have so many I cannot be always writing notes of gratitude." This was quoted as a piece of American ill-breeding. Let us hope it was individual, not national.

EUROPEAN ETIQUETTE.

We do not in Fifth-avenue watch our friends' carriages, as they do on the Pincian Hill ; but in Europe carriage etiquette is well defined. Indeed, it is said that an American girl declined a morganatic marriage with a Prince because she should be seen sitting on his left hand in her carriage. She afterwards married him by the right hand and had the place she coveted. A lady must not drive alone in the Bois in a victoria. No gentleman, except a husband or son, must drive with a lady in the Bois, nor is a young girl allowed to drive with a gentleman in a T cart. Two ladies can of course go together, but even then one must be of mature age. The etiquette of a London park is said to be the same. A lady must not drive alone with her coachman ; she must have a footman also. Even the security of the family landau is not enough. In Paris and in Rome no young lady is allowed to walk without her maid, governess, mother, or protector. Even at thirty-five an Italian single woman would consider herself compromised should she walk half a block alone.

LADIES DRESS IN LONDON.

In matters of dress, American women are apt to find a complete bouleversement of their own ideas of propriety. No one would go to the Fifth-avenue Hotel, with the bright sun of June, in full dress, at six o'clock, and afterwards to the theatre. And yet at the hotels in London one sees this sight nightly. Hats not being permitted at the theatre, ladies dress before dinner, and very gaily for the theatre, while American women at home dress plainly for the theatre, they wear orange and pink silks on top of a coach, while their more sensible English sisters wear dark cloth dresses and plain colours.

AMERICAN WOMEN'S FEET.

American women have made Paris their second home for so long that there is little to be said about their demeanour there. They are great favourites with dress-makers, and specially admired for their little feet. The French shoe-makers say that they shave down the lasts of even the Spanish women to fit the beautiful American foot. A well-arched foot looks better in a boot than in a shoe, and it is sad to see a foot crumpled up in a tight slipper and a too high heel, a perfect piece of Chinese deformity. To do Americans justice, they do not have to squeeze their feet to make them look small, and the only advice to give them is to go to England for their walking shoes, and to learn to walk more on their little feet.

LODGINGS AND " TIPS" IN LONDON.

On arriving in London an American will be charmed at the admirable manners of the person who lets lodgings ; but she will be astonished at the extortions or the charges for things given away in America. She will be astonished at the respect shown her by the stately manageress of an hotel, and more astonished when this same manageress holds out her hand for a fee. In America the lady would not receive the respect, nor would the American landlady accept a fee—she would consider herself insulted.

A BOTTLE OF PRUNES.

" Come wreathe my brow with laurel.
For the song I sing, hath for once a moral."—MOORE.

Talking of harmless and innocent practical jokes, I remember one which ended rather unpleasantly. When Lemaire was Magistrate of Rungpore, there were two ladies, who lived, one on each side of him, and it was an understood thing, that servants going and coming with chits between these two ladies, might pass through Lemaire's compound ; as it was much shorter, than by the road.

One morning, he was walking in his compound, smoking a cheroot, when a servant passed through with a piece of paper merely folded across and not fastened, Lemaire took the paper and read it. It was from one of these ladies to the other, merely saying, ' Can you kindly lend me a bottle of prunes—Yours, Annie.' He returned the paper to the man who went on. But the spirit of mischief entered into Lemaire, if it was ever absent, and he determined to have some fun out of the prunes. So he waylaid the man on his return, took the bottle of prunes from him abstracted a good many and put them on a plate ; closed the bottle ; returned it to the servant, cautioning him not to a say a word about his having touched the bottle ; and sent him on his way. The lady had written a note saying, ' I send you a fresh bottle of prunes, which I have just taken out of my Calcutta store box—Yours, Edith.' When the lady opened the bottle, and found it nearly a quarter empty, she thought there had been a mistake : so she wrote, saying, ' Thank you very much for the prunes, but I am afraid there is some mistake, as the bottle I have received is not fresh, and it is not full, it is nearly a quarter empty—perhaps they have sent me your house bottle by mistake.—Yours, Annie.' To which the other lady replied, ' It is very odd because I gave the bottle into the hands of your servant, and am certain it was quite full then. And my house bottle is on the side board, but perhaps your ayah and the children got at it and helped themselves before you saw it—Yours, Edith.' To which the lady replied, ' No ! I took the bottle out of the servant's hand myself, and no ayah or child ever touched it, but I send you the bottle to look at for your own occular satisfaction—Yours, Annie.' So she gave the bottle to the man with the note. Lemaire had been watching the messenger going backwards and forwards, and saw the man coming with the bottle, which he took from him and carefully and nicely replaced all the prunes, flattening them down into the bottom of a tumbler, till you could'nt tell they had ever been disturbed. He gave back the bottle, and sent the man on his way. When the lady read the note and opening the bottle found it as full as it would hold, she was puzzled, and thought the other lady was larking, and having a joke at her expense. So she replied little stiffly, ' My dear Annie, I have opened the bottle and find it as full as it can hold. Perhaps you would like them piled up outside the cover, but it is not usual. Is'nt it rather early in the morning for tomfoolery ? I return you the bottle of prunes—Yours sincerely, Edith,—and giving the man the bottle, she sent him back. When Lemaire saw him returning, he took the bottle from him, took out all the prunes again and put them back on the plate, exactly as before screwed on the cover and sent the man on. Here Lemaire retired from the game altogether, leaving it to the ladies to finish it, expecting to hear a great story in the evening at the usual station gathering.

When the lady read this letter, and opening the bottle, found it, in its— to her— normal state of emptiness she got very angry, and wrote a somewhat intemperate reply—' Dear Mrs. Taylor : It is always instructive, if not pleasant, to hear one's faults, even if coarsely expressed, but it is certainly new to me, to hear that I am addicted to " tomfoolery " at any time of the day, early or late. The prunes, I fancy, you bought from some boxwallah, who had hawked them all over the station, after being tasted by all the children in the place. I dont want the remainder, so I return your dirty old bottle of prunes, and remain—Yours truly, Annie Patterson.' The other lady upon reading this note, and receiving back her bottle of prunes in its empty state, became furious, and wrote in reply, ' Madam, I was surprised when you asked me to lend you a bottle of prunes, but as I make it a duty to be civil to the women of any station I may be at, I sent them. I should think such things rather beyond your ostensible means. But of course they are not so expensive, when pilfered. Allow me to suggest your buying a dictionary if you cannot obtain one by any other means, as, " ocular" is not usually spelt with two " c's," anywhere out of Rungpore. Truly yours, E. Taylor.'

This closed the correspondence, and the friendship of the two ladies. Lemaire was very sorry when he heard of all the mischief he had done, and did his best to set matters on the old footing ; but the letters were too bitter to admit of perfect reconciliation. Outwardly things mended, but the ladies never lost an opportunity of saying spiteful things of each other. Mrs. Patterson said that Mrs. Taylor's silk dress she had on at the Commissioner's dinner, was'nt new at all : it was only her wedding dress dyed ; that it never was much, only a shop thing, machine-made, and you could see the old seams quite plain if you looked into it. Mr. Taylor thought that a woman ought to give up wearing sashes and dressing like a Brighton school girl after thirty. She supposed Mrs. Patterson would go about with her hair down ; if she had any. And as to her new bonnet, did she think that people were blind, and could'nt recognise the same old bugle trimming that was on the other one.

But the time came when the Taylors were ordered away, and the story lost its venom, but has long remained as a joke.—*Hayes' Sporting News.*

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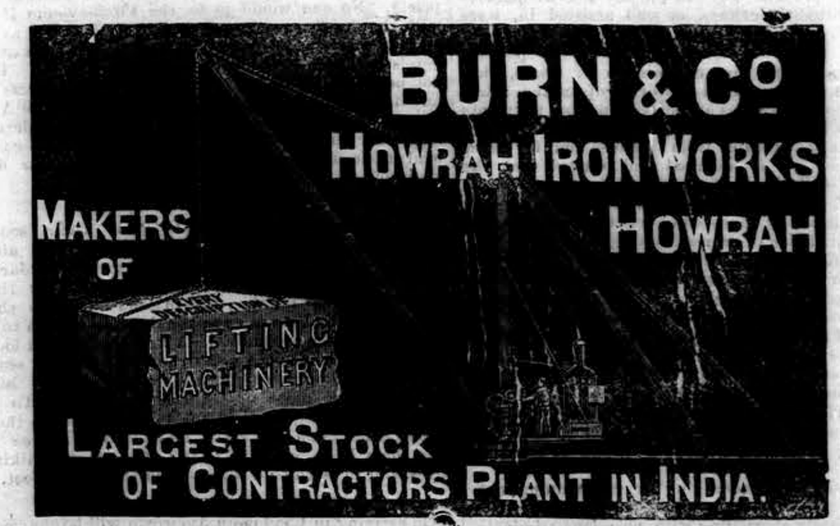

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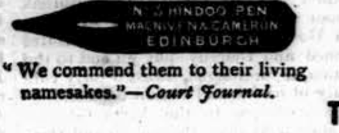

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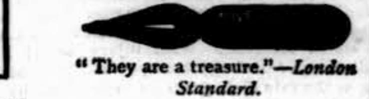

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